

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Minneapolis Warehouse Historic Districtother names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet 2:1 ☐ not for publication N/Acity, town Minneapolis ☐ vicinity N/Astate Minnesota code MN county Hennepin code 053 zip code 55401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1393142

Noncontributing

20 buildings sites structures objects20 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Nina M. Archabal
Minnesota State Historic Preservation OfficerDate 9/29/87State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical SocietyIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouseCOMMERCE/TRADE/specialty storeINDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouseCOMMERCE/TRADE/specialty storeINDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical RevivalRomanesqueCommercial Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls BrickTerra Cottaroof Asphaltother Cast Iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheets

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District, Hennepin County, MN

Section number 2 Page 1

2. LOCATION, street and number.

Roughly bounded by 1st Avenue North, 1st Street North, 10th Avenue and
6th Street.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1865-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheets

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 111 acres

UTM References

A

1	5
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4	7	8	4	6	0
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4	9	8	1	6	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	5
---	---

4	7	8	3	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	8	0	5	2	0
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B

1	5
---	---

4	7	9	0	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	8	1	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	5
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4	7	8	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	8	0	9	6	0
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☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District is shown as the solid line on the accompanying maps entitled "Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District, 1989." It is drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries for the district were determined by the highest concentrated areas of wholesale/warehouse structures as well as by several vacant expanses of land which no longer retain any historic associations. These vacant areas include a large area south of the Mississippi River, a rectangular area south of North 1st St. which once served as a railroad yard, and a vacant "L"-shaped area south of 3rd Street North and west of 2nd Avenue.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Rolf T. Anderson</u>	date	<u>January 1987</u>
organization	<u>N/A</u>	telephone	<u>612-824-7807</u>
street & number	<u>3632 Park Avenue South</u>	state	<u>MN</u>
city or town	<u>Minneapolis</u>	zip code	<u>55407</u>

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District, Hennepin County, MN

Section number 7 Page 1

The Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District is a 30 block area located immediately west of downtown Minneapolis and south of the Mississippi River. The district contains 159 buildings and 3 structures and is roughly bounded by 1st Avenue North on the east, 1st Street North on the north, 10th Avenue North on the west and 6th Street North on the south. Only 20 of these 160 buildings have been categorized as noncontributing and of these, 14 are modest one-story structures which do not detract from the overall appearance of the district.

The oldest buildings constructed in the warehouse district were small commercial structures, typically three stories tall. Many were built with storefronts on the 1st floor and hotels or manufacturing space above. As the area developed into the city's warehouse and wholesale district in the 1880s, the size of the buildings dramatically increased and were normally 5 to 7 stories with mill or semi-mill construction. After the turn of the century, massive utilitarian structures were built employing reinforced concrete and structural steel. The Warehouse District has retained its original sense of time and place with four steel bridges still in place, many streets paved with bricks or cobblestones, and with trains passing through daily on original track beds around which the area first developed. Architecturally the buildings include every major architectural style popular during the period of significance from Italianate, Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque to the Classical Revivals and early 20th century Commercial Styles.

The boundaries for the district were determined by the highest concentrated areas of wholesale/warehouse structures as well as by several vacant expanses of land which no longer retain any historic associations. These vacant areas include a large area south of the Mississippi River, a rectangular area south of North 1st Street which once served as a railroad yard, and a vacant "L"-shaped area south of 3rd Street North and west of 2nd Avenue.

For purposes of this description, the buildings and structures in the Minneapolis Warehouse District are arranged numerically in sequence according to their street addresses, first on the streets which run north and south (Hennepin Avenue, 1st Avenue North through 6th Avenue North) and secondly on the streets which run east and west (1st and 2nd Streets North, Washington Avenue North, and 3rd through 6th Streets North). Within this order for those streets that run north and south, the buildings on the west side of the street are listed first, then those on the east side of the street; while for the east-west streets the buildings on the north side of the street are listed first then those on the south side. All properties are considered contributing unless otherwise noted.

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Hennepin Avenue -- West side at 1st Street North

1. Historic Name: Wisconsin Central Freight Station
Common Name: Zip Sort
Address: 10 Hennepin Avenue
Architect: Leopold & Turner Date: 1907

Constructed initially for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, this building was later acquired by the Chicago Great Western Railroad. The large rectangular brick and reinforced concrete structure features three stories with a full basement opening directly onto the adjacent railroad tracks. The northern facade curves gently in response to the position of these nearby tracks. A sign advertising the Chicago Great Western Freight Station is still visible on the northern and eastern facades. C.A.P. Turner, noted for his innovative designs in reinforced concrete, served as consulting engineer.

2. Historic Name: Seymour Hotel
Common Name: 24 On The Avenue
Address: 24 Hennepin Avenue
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme Date: 1914

The Seymour Hotel is a two-story brick building featuring a five bay principal facade covered with stone. Ornamentation is confined to decorative lintels over the third story windows and a flat slab projecting cornice with a dentil course. The original storefront has been altered.

3. Historic Name: Northrup King & Co.
Common Name: Berman Buckskin Company
Address: 26 Hennepin Avenue
Architect: unknown Date: 1894

This five-story warehouse building features a five bay facade designed in a commercial version of the Queen Anne Style. The building is constructed with red brick contrasted with white stone trim and is organized by brick pilasters and a projecting central entry. The window openings on the second through the fourth floors of the middle bay are capped with heavy rusticated stone lintels with carved ornamentation while the windows in the flanking bays are organized as single vertical elements within recessed panels and are capped with round arches. A brick parapet completes the building.

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First Avenue North -- West side from North 1st Street to North 6th Street

4. Historic Name: The Realty Company Warehouse
Common Name: Minneapolis Van and Warehouse Company
Address: 100 1st Avenue North
Architect: Edward S. Stebbins/Cass Gilbert Date: 1889/1902-1906

This three-story orange-colored brick warehouse was first constructed in 1889 and was designed by architect Edward S. Stebbins. However, its present appearance is largely a result of an extensive remodeling done between 1902 and 1906 by Cass Gilbert, who at the time was completing the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul. Elements of the Gothic Revival Style are employed on the long, plain facade by organizing small window openings within recessed panels with pointed arches. The third story windows are also capped with similar pointed arches. This approach served to unify the various window heights of the original building. A low pediment completes the structure while original iron gates are still found in place on the ground level.

5. Historic Name: The Rien Tool Manufacturing Company
Common Name: 116 1st Avenue North
Address: 116 1st Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1887

This rectangular three-story building constructed of yellow Chaska brick, combines Italianate and Queen Anne features. It is a typical Victorian commercial building of the 1880s. The facade is divided into five bays by pilaster columns and is separated into two distinct storefronts by a slightly projecting central entry. Details include rusticated stone banding which occurs on the pilaster columns and joins the window sills and hoods, checkerboard panels between the 1st and second floor and a dentil course at the cornice. The original storefront has been extensively altered.

6. Historic Name: The Hennepin Steam Laundry
Common Name: Ritter Suppes Plautz ARCHITECTS LTD
Address: 120 1st Avenue North
Architect: Orff Brothers Date: 1884

This three-story yellow brick store and warehouse was constructed at a cost of \$35,000 in 1884. The facade is divided into three bays by pilaster columns and features Romanesque and Queen Anne elements. These details include checkerboard lunettes above the third story windows and a heavy cornice with recessed brick ornamentation. The original storefront has been extensively altered.

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7. Historic Name: Parke Davis & Co.
Common Name: 246 1st Avenue North
Address: 246 1st Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1887/1910

This two-story brick store was built as a one story building in 1887 with the second story added in 1910. The building reflects the 1910 addition since the first floor has been completely altered. The second story is constructed with Roman Brick and is defined by corner quoins and contains three windows with segmental arches. A flat cornice with sawtooth corbels terminates the building.

8. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Hoff-Williamson Stamp Co./Northwestern Artificial
Limb Company
Address: 248-250 1st Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1886/1904

This two-story brick store building features a double store front which is largely a result of a 1904 addition. It is without ornamentation other than stone sills and lintels and a flat bracketed cornice. The storefronts have been altered.

9. Historic Name: Gluek Brewing Company
Common Name: Design Syndicate Inc.
Address: 254 1st Avenue North
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme Date: 1912

The Gluek Brewing Company building is a two-story brick structure with simple classical details and large window openings. A semicircular transom is placed above the building's entrance which is also flanked by doric pilasters. A parapet with recessed panels is placed above a cornice which features a dentil course.

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10. Historic Name: The Commercial Building
Common Name: The Commercial Building
Address: 256 1st Avenue North
Architect: Charles Sedgwick Date: 1902

The four-story brick Commercial Building combines elements of the Art Nouveau Style, as seen in its entrance, with the Commercial Style as seen in the building's straightforward design with large window openings. The first story is defined by corner piers with articulated brick quoins and cast iron columns. The entrance is framed by two short octagonal columns of rather severe entasis with stylized Ionic capitals. A limestone lintel rests on the columns and the word "Commercial" is carved on the face in relief. The upper stories contain no ornamentation other than limestone sills which run unbroken across the facade to the projecting corner piers. A fifth story was removed after a 1958 fire. The building was constructed by a group of Minneapolis businessmen for rental office space and has been used continuously as such.

11. Historic Name: Langdon Building
Common Name: 300 1st Avenue North
Address: 300 1st Avenue North
Architect: W. H. Dennis Date: 1887

The Langdon Building is an impressive five-story brick and stone warehouse designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style with elaborate terra cotta ornamentation and finely detailed brickwork. The square building features two principal six bay facades with emphasis on a prominent corner pavilion with an ornate terra cotta shield. The first and second stories contain large window areas which are framed by round brick arches resting on stone piers. The arches are decorated with a terra cotta mold which includes snarling lion heads and foliated designs. A decorative letter "L" in a foliated circle also appears. The upper stories are organized by brick pilasters which extend beyond the roofline of the building. The cornice consists of a series of semi-circular corbelled arches and the parapet contains recessed brick panels and further terra cotta ornamentation.

This building was originally owned by Robert Bruce Langdon and leased for many years to the George R. Newell Company. Newell came to Minneapolis in 1866 and soon entered the grocery business. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Stevens, Morse and Newell, a wholesale grocery firm. After a succession of partners, the firm became the George R. Newell and Company in 1882. For years the company occupied a building at 9, 11, and 13 Washington Avenue North but in 1881 moved to Washington and First Avenue North only to again outgrow their quarters and move to the large warehouse at 300 1st Avenue North. In 1923 the firm expanded its facilities and built a warehouse at 601 North 3rd Street, also within the Warehouse District. The George R. Newell Company eventually became the Super Value Chain.

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The building has been recently renovated to include offices and a restaurant and features an impressive five-story marble tiled atrium. The Preservation Alliance of Minnesota has accepted a facade easement donation; the first use in Minneapolis of this preservation method.

12. Historic Name: Kingman Building
Common Name: G & G Manufacturing and Souvenir Company
Address: 314 1st Avenue North
Architect: Long and Kees Date: 1886

The Kingman Building warehouse is a four-story deep red brick and stone building designed in a commercial adaption of the Queen Anne Style. Although the ground floor has been altered, the upper stories are in original condition with finely executed details in brick and stone. The upper three stories are divided into bays by five brick piers which extend their tapered ends beyond the roof line and which employ curved bricks at the pier corners. The windows, which are original 3/3 panes, are separated by decorative brick panels with inset geometric designs. The fourth story windows are rounded with glazed brick arches and above the arches is more decorative brickwork. An ornate panel of carved stone is placed on each pier and between the arches.

13. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Fine-Line Music Cafe
Address: 318-322 1st Avenue North
Architect: William Channing Whitney Date: 1903

This brick building was first designed as a four-story wholesale store in 1903. Two stories were added in 1910 and a one-story addition was made to the north in 1912. The second and third stories are composed of three large windows with brick surrounds while the fourth through the sixth stories consist of bands of six windows enclosed by an ornamental brick frame. A Renaissance Style cornice completes the building. The building has been recently restored.

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14. Historic Name: Wyman Partridge & Company
Common Name: Wyman Building
Address: 400 1st Avenue North
Architect: Long & Kees

Date: 1896

The seven-story Wyman Partridge & Company wholesale building was built at a cost of \$250,000 and combines elements of the Renaissance Revival Style with Neo-Classical features. The ground story has large windows and fluted Doric columns and is surmounted by a Doric frieze with triglyphs and metopes and a dentilated cornice. The upper stories are organized by brick pilasters that terminate in arches above the sixth story semicircular windows. The attic story is composed of Ionic columns and patterned brick areas which separate the bands of windows. Bands of ornate terra cotta decorate both the first and second stories and a broad cornice terminates the building. A similar addition extended the building to the west in 1910. The 4th Street entrance still contains an original floor mosaic with the Wyman Partridge & Company logo.

The jobbing of dry goods in Minneapolis began with the formation of the firm of Wyman and Mullen in 1874. This young concern occupied a single floor of warehouse space but quickly expanded and built facilities at 214 and 216 Hennepin Avenue. After several partnership changes the firm became the Wyman Partridge and Company in 1890 and occupied a large warehouse at 1st Avenue North and 2nd Street. In 1896 their building at 400 1st Avenue North was constructed but later construction included a warehouse at 7th Street and 3rd Avenue North, a factory on 1st Avenue North near 7th Street, the Wyman Partridge & Company Building on 5th Street North and other warehouses were leased as well. By 1908 the company operated the largest dry goods business north of Chicago.

15. Historic Name: North Star Boot & Shoe Company
Common Name: Kickernick
Address: 416-430 1st Avenue North
Architect: Hayes and Spaulding

Date: 1896/1902

The North Star Boot and Shoe Company wholesale factory and warehouse building was first constructed in 1896 and designed by Hayes and Spaulding in the Renaissance Revival Style. A similar addition was made in 1902 to the northern portion of the site by F.B. & L.L. Long, although the upper stories of the addition were organized by window reveals into vertical bands. The tri-part facade features striated brick on the first and second stories and a prominent cornice. Brick voussiors are utilized in the keystone arched entrances.

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16. Historic Name: McDonald Brothers Company
Common Name: Butler North
Address: 500-514 1st Avenue North
Architect: Long and Long Date: 1900

The McDonald Brothers Building is a straightforward six-story structure designed in the Renaissance Revival Style. The heavy lower level has banded brick piers which are separated by large windows and are capped by a projecting cornice. The second through fifth floors have regular window openings decorated only by stone sills. The sixth floor rests on a projecting molding and is capped by a prominent metal cornice with dentils and modillions. An eight-story addition at 115 North 5th Street was designed by Long, Lamoreaux and Long in 1909. This building, while compatible with the Renaissance Style of the original structure, features a loggia with Doric columns on the top story.

This building was occupied for many years by the McDonald Brothers, a wholesale grocery and glassware concern.

17. Historic Name: Butler Brothers Building
Common Name: Butler Square
Address: 518 1st Avenue North
Architect: Harry Wild Jones Date: 1906

The elegant Butler Brothers Building is a large nine-story wholesale warehouse which occupies half a city block. The exterior is constructed with a deep wine-red brick with a semi-glazed finish in the basement and the parapet. A brick band is placed above and below the second story to give the building a strong horizontal expression. Above this window openings are organized as vertical elements through the use of recessed brick spandrels and pointed Gothic arches at the top floor. A corbelled parapet with geometric ornamentation caps the building. The building was the first to undergo renovation in the Warehouse District. The interior of this successful conversion is now organized around an eight-story atrium with the original heavy wood timbering cleaned and left in place. The Butler Brothers Building is listed individually on the National Register.

The Butler Brothers Company was one of the largest wholesalers of general merchandise in the United States. The firm began in Boston in 1877 and established branches in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Dallas. Apparently, the Minneapolis business community conducted negotiations with the Butler Brothers Company to attract them to Minneapolis. Their 500 page catalogue contained 40,000 items.

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First Avenue North -- East side from North 1st Street to North 5th Street

18. Historic Name: Martin Brothers Company
Common Name: Lerner Building
Address: 241 1st Avenue North
Architect: Lindstrand Almars

Date: 1917

Built on the site of an 1894 building by Long & Kees, this brick warehouse is designed in a simple Neo-Classical Revival Style. Four monumental pilasters of striated brick organize the facade into an entrance bay as well as two flanking bays. The flanking bays are further organized by column-like mullions which extend from the first floor through the second story. Recessed metal spandrel panels with garlands and swags separate the first and second stories while the remaining spandrals contain patterned brick.

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19. Historic Name: The Hooker Building
Common Name: 315 1st Avenue North
Address: 315 1st Avenue North
Architect: F.B. Long & Company Date: 1884

The first three stories of the Hooker Building wholesale store are incorporated within three archways which terminate above the third story semicircular windows. The fourth story has three groups of round windows with finely detailed arches and the fifth has corresponding groups of windows framed by decorative Queen Anne Style brickwork. A corbelled cornice terminates in a series of recessed arches. The building is currently being restored.

20. Historic Name: The Burd Building
Common Name: The Burd Building
Address: 319 1st Avenue North
Architect: Long & Long Date: 1907

The five-story Burd Building is a narrow, rectangular brick structure designed in a simple Commercial Style. Pilaster columns divide the upper floors of this warehouse into four bays which are further defined by recessed spandrels. The original name of the building is still in place within an inset panel above the fifth story and is emphasized by an egg and dart molding.

21. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Relax Sight and Sound
Address: 321 1st Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1905

This two-story brick store is distinguished by simple classical detailing such as a frieze with a geometric design above the second floor windows and a dentil course below the corbelled cornice. The storefront has been infilled.

22. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: 323 & 325 1st Avenue North
Address: 323 & 325 1st Avenue North
Architect: L.E. Jepson Date: 1906

Constructed as two separate buildings within a unified design, this two-story brick warehouse building features second story windows placed within recessed panels with an inset cross placed above each window. The building terminates with a corbelled cornice with a dentil course. The storefronts and windows have been infilled.

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23. Historic Name: Stearn Building
Common Name: American Surplus Store
Address: 327 1st Avenue North
Architect: Kees & Colburn Date: 1904

The Stearn Building is a two-story brick, stone and terra cotta store and office building designed in the Neo-Classical Style. The facades are divided into bays by alternating stone and brick pilasters with Ionic capitals. A pediment is placed above the entrance on 1st Avenue North. A projecting cornice completes the building.

24. Historic Name: P.F. Laum & Sons
Common Name: 415 1st Avenue North
Address: 415 1st Avenue North
Architect: Boehme & Cordella Date: 1903

This four-story Renaissance Revival Style building features a balanced symmetrical facade of brick and stone. The arched entrance is flanked by pilasters with composite capitals and is surmounted by a broken pediment with a large cartouche. The upper stories are connected by vertical reveals and brick panels which terminate in arches over the fourth story semicircular windows. The original windows have been replaced. The first floor of this building provided retail space while the upper stories served as a cigar factory.

Second Avenue North -- West side from North 1st to North 3rd Streets

25. Historic Name: Williams Hardware Company
Common Name: International Design Center
Address: 100 2nd Avenue North
Architect: F.B. Hart Date: 1890

This exuberant four-story brick and stone warehouse combines elements from the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne Styles. The projecting entrance of the seven bay facade features a massive circular stone arch with a keystone with the year 1890. The second and third stories contain double hung windows with transoms and rusticated stone lintels while the fourth story windows are arranged in groups of three with semicircular arches and window hoods. The semicircular arches are repeated in an elaborate corbelled cornice and recessed panels are placed in the parapets. The name of one of the original owners, "Seymour", appears in relief on the cornice carved in stone. A non-contributing loading dock was added in 1952.

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This building had been long associated with the Williams Hardware Company, wholesalers of iron and steel, carriage and wagon stock, and mine and mill supplies. The company was organized as a joint stock venture in 1896, having originated in 1861 by Joshua Williams. The building is currently occupied by the International Design Center.

26. Historic Name: Gehl Company
Common Name: Gehl Company
Address: 212 2nd Avenue North
Architect: E.J. Beechetti Date: 1950

This is a small one-story brick building. It does not date within the district's period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

27. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: 254 2nd Avenue North
Address: 254 2nd Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: ca.1900

This utilitarian brick building consists of both a one-story and a two-story section. The original openings are all segmentally arched and both sections feature a corbelled cornice.

Second Avenue North -- East side from Washington Avenue to 5th Street North

28. Historic Name: Parke Davis & Company
Common Name: 245 2nd Avenue North
Address: 245 2nd Avenue North
Architect: Bard & Vanderbilt Date: 1936

A series of brick piers organize the facade of the Parke Davis & Company building into an entrance bay with emphasis on the vertical and three additional bays. The building does not date within the district's period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

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29. Historic Name: F.B. Scott Wholesale Grocery
Common Name: 419 2nd Avenue North
Address: 419 2nd Avenue North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain Date: 1910

The F.B. Scott Wholesale Grocery is a simple three-story brick building distinguished by a corbelled cornice with inset Greek crosses.

Third Avenue North -- West side from 1st Street to 6th Street North

30. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Renco
Address: 116 3rd Avenue North
Architect: Jepson Bros. Date: 1888

The facade of this three-story brick store building is divided into six bays by pilasters which run the full height of the building. Paired windows with stone sill courses are grouped within each bay on the second and third floors and are capped with segmental arches with molded hoods. The storefront has been altered and the upper floors obscured by a loosely constructed metal screen, thus this building is considered to be noncontributing.

31. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Hillman Mechanical Equipment Inc.
Address: 126 3rd Avenue North
Architect: None Date: 1894

This one-story utilitarian warehouse building features an irregular facade with various openings capped with segmental arches. The rectangular building terminates with a simple corbelled cornice. Several modern additions have been made to the rear although they do not detract from the overall appearance of the building.

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32. Historic Name: The Minneapolis Street Railroad Company
Common Name: Cobblestone Antiques/Colonial Warehouse
Address: 200-218 3rd Avenue North
Architect: Dunnell & Elliott Date: 1885-1909

The Minneapolis Street Railroad Company consists of a series of buildings designed between 1885 and 1909 which are integrated within a common facade. The original Romanesque Style design created a series of two-story arched bays which contain multi-paned windows and a post placed in the center of each arch. Above each bay are three round arched windows. The top two stories resulted from a later addition and added three segmentally arched windows to each bay.

33. Historic Name: Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Company
Common Name: Cobweb Antiques
Address: 250 3rd Avenue North
Architect: Joseph Haley Date: 1886/1902

Listed individually on the National Register, the Moline, Milburn and Stoddard Company warehouse is a six-story, rock-faced limestone building designed in the Commercial Style. Built in 1886, this date may be found on the right hand parapet of the 3rd Avenue facade. The primary design feature of this building is the rhythmic placement of simple, unornamented windows on both the 3rd Avenue and 3rd Street facades. Sills and lintels are used as belting courses that define the storiatioin. The simplicity of the design is unusual for the period. A three-story addition faithful to the original design and material, was made in 1902, apparently by Kees and Colburn.

The building was originally occupied by the Moline, Milburn and Stoddard Company, wholesalers of agricultural implements. The corporation was made up of a combination of three great manufacturing concerns, The Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois, the Milburn Wagon Company of Toledo, Ohio and the Stoddard Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio. Later the National Biscuit Company occupied the building and used it primarily as a bakery and warehouse. During this period brick bake ovens were constructed on the fifth and sixth stories. The building later served as a wholesale warehouse for the F.C. Hayer Company.

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34. Historic Name: Crane Building
Common Name: Bauer Cycle Supply/Ruby's Cabaret
Address: 400 3rd Avenue North
Architect: F.A. Clark Date: 1885 & 1895

The Crane building consists of two separate structures, one built in 1885 and an adjacent building constructed in 1895. However, modifications to unify the facades were made in 1908 by the firm of Bertrand and Chamberlain. The resulting Romanesque Revival Style building features brick and stone pilasters on the first floor and windows with segmental arches on the second and third floors. The fourth story windows have round arches and connecting molded hoods. A medieval style corbelled cornice with a series of pointed arches completes the building. The Crane Co. was a regional distributor of plumbing supplies.

35. Historic Name: Dakota Packaging
Common Name: Berg Bag Company
Address: 410 3rd Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: ca.1884

This four-story building is divided into three bays with brick pilaster strips. Decorative elements include stone lintels and recessed panels in the spandrels. A corbelled cornice and parapet complete the building. An identical two bay version of this building is found at 418 3rd Avenue North.

36. Historic Name: Luther Ford & Company
Common Name: Dublin Advertising Photography
Address: 414 3rd Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1924

This four-story brick and reinforced concrete warehouse was built in 1924 but its massing and proportion were inspired by identical neighboring buildings constructed in the 1880s. The facades are all organized by pilaster strips and have identical cornices and parapets. This building retains its industrial sash.

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37. Historic Name: Fairfax-Parson Produce Company
Common Name: 418 3rd Avenue North
Address: 418 3rd Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1884

This four-story brick building is a two bay version of the building at 410 3rd Avenue North. Identical design elements include brick pilasters, stone lintels, a corbelled cornice and parapet. Original cast iron beams are in place above the first story storefront.

Third Avenue North -- East side from 1st Street North to Washington Avenue

38. Historic Name: Mother's Macaroni
Common Name: Nikki's Cafe and Bar
Address: 107 3rd Avenue North
Architect: F.B. Hart Date: 1889

The massing and proportion of this three-story store and tenement is typical of buildings constructed in the Warehouse District in the 1880s but its architectural details have been marginally obscured by a subsequent stucco coating.

39. Historic Name: The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company
Common Name: Electronic Center
Address: 127 3rd Avenue North
Architect: Long & Long Date: 1901

This three-story rectangular brick building retains original design integrity on the second and third floors. These upper stories are defined by paired windows set within brick frames which organize the openings into vertical elements. The first story had been infilled but is presently being restored.

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40. Historic Name: Gluek Brewing Company
Common Name: Monte Carlo Club
Address: 219 3rd Avenue North
Architect: Boehme & Cordella Date: 1910

The Gluek Brewing Company is a simple two-story brick building with a secondary cornice over the first floor and flat segmental arches with keystones over the second story windows. The original storefront has been altered and the cornice removed.

Fourth Avenue North

41. Historic Name: Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway
Company Depot
Common Name: Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway
Company Depot
Address: 56 Fourth Avenue North
Architect: unknown Date: 1880-1928

The Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company Depot was the main shipping and receiving center for "Implement Row" and grew with the city's implement trade. From a one-story structure measuring about 330 feet long in 1885, the depot expanded by 1901 into an 800-foot two-story complex. In 1928 another 270 feet was constructed at the building's northern end. This large utilitarian two-story brick building is defined by two portions, an office with three stepped gables and the freight house with large overhangs to protect cargo from the weather. The building has been converted into residential units.

42. Historic Name: Bridge No. (726) L8898
Common Name: Bridge No. (726) L8898
Address: 4th Avenue North between 1st and 2nd Streets North
Architect: Pennsylvania Steel Company Date: 1891

The 4th Avenue North Steel Low Truss Bridge spans the Burlington Northern Railroad trackbed between 1st and 2nd Streets North. The bridge is a riveted, steel, low truss built in 1891 which rests on massive stone piers. It is 47 feet long and supports an asphalt roadway 38 feet wide.

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Sixth Avenue North

43. Historic Name: George R. Newell & Company
Common Name: Falk Paper Co.
Address: 300 6th Avenue North
Architect: Walter H. Wheeler

Date: 1923

The George R. Newell & Company wholesale grocery constructed this building in 1923 after outgrowing its building at 300 1st Avenue North. The exposed skeletal frame of the five-story building is essentially post and beam construction executed in concrete. This utilitarian building contains no decorative features.

First Street North -- From Hennepin Avenue to 8th Avenue North

44. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: House of Forms
Address: 20 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1913

This is a simple one-story brick building with minimal ornamentation. The original storefront has been infilled.

45. Historic Name: hotel/restaurant
Common Name: 28 1st Street North
Address: 28 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1881

This simple two-story brick building features a Queen Anne style metal cornice with bracketed finials. Lintels above the second story windows are of cast stone with decorative designs. The original storefront remains intact.

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46. Historic Name: Market Hotel
Common Name: 30 1st Street North
Address: 30 1st Street North
Architect: Newhausen

Date: 1888

The Market Hotel is the second building of the same name built on this site by John Heinrich. A two-story frame building housing a meat market was constructed in 1867 but was replaced by this four-story buff-colored brick building in 1888. The building was appropriately named the Market Hotel after the large City Market at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and 1st Street North. The major design influence is a commercial derivative of the Queen Anne Style. This is expressed in decorative brick pilaster strips which divided the facade into three bays and horizontal brick bands that indicate the floor levels. Historic photographs reveal several other Queen Anne design elements including a second floor oriel window and a curved metal parapet, both of which have been removed. Alterations have also been made on the first floor storefront and numerous window openings. The east side of the building features a dumbbell plan on the once zero lot line to allow light and ventilation. Until recently the hotel enjoyed the distinction of being the only hotel of the era to retain its original function. The building is presently being restored.

47. Historic Name: Foster House
Common Name: No Name Gallery
Address: 100 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1882-1886

The Foster House is a three-story brick building 30 feet wide and approximately 140 feet deep, built in the commercial Italianate Style. It features narrow windows capped by round or segmental arches which are symmetrically arranged within recessed panels. The panels are formed by slightly raised brick pilaster strips connected by belt courses. The building has undergone few alterations and retains its original storefront and windows.

S.E. Foster was advertising his trade as a blacksmith in St. Anthony newspapers as early as 1851. He erected a blacksmith shop on this site in the mid-1860s but replaced it with a three-story brick store in 1884. Two years later he converted the store into a 35-room hotel known as the Foster House. A 58-foot-long addition was made to the rear of the hotel in 1886 and first rented to a carriage manufacturer and later in 1891 to a cold storage unit. Although the Foster House remained an operating hotel until the turn of the century, by 1905 the entire building was being used for industrial purposes.

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48. Historic Name: Chicago House Hotel
Common Name: The Design Partnership Ltd.
Address: 124 1st Street North
Architect: Carl F. Struck Date: 1884

The Chicago House Hotel is a three-story red brick building constructed in 1884 to provide inexpensive lodging for men. The hotel's first owner was Herman Busche, a coppersmith whose workshop once stood at the rear of the building. Built in the Queen Anne Style, the hotel's decorative elements include segmented brick and stone arches that cap the second and third floor windows, creating a polychromatic effect. These arches are connected by stone blocks to form a horizontal string course which is repeated at both the sill and meeting rail levels. Inset panels of carved stone are also placed at the second floor level. The building is topped by a gabled cornice of galvanized metal which is supported by brackets of red brick. Although the facade features its original I beam, the storefront has been replaced. The building now houses an architectural firm.

49. Historic Name: shop/warehouse
Common Name: Raynor Overhead Doors
Address: 126 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: ca.1950

This is a noncontributing one-story brick building with a stepped gable facade.

50. Historic Name: Northwestern Hide & Fur Company
Common Name: Coal Burning Distributors Company
Address: 200 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1881, 1902

This two-story symmetrical brick building designed in a vernacular style features a five bay facade with all openings capped by segmented brick arches with projecting hoods. A brick band connects all windows on the second floor. A similar addition was constructed to the rear in 1902 with pilasters handled like quoins or stepped blocks.

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51. Historic Name: Hennepin Hotel
Common Name: Boarman & Associates
Address: 206 1st Street North
Architect: Attributed to F. B. Hart Date: 1888

The Hennepin Hotel is a three-story brick and stone building with a four bay facade. Its principle design feature is a series of segmented arches with raised hoods executed in the Queen Anne Style. The building is currently being renovated.

52. Historic Name: Berman Brothers
Common Name: Ribnick Building
Address: 224 1st Street North
Architect: Kimball Date: 1884

Since its construction in 1884, this building has provided warehouse space for a variety of manufacturers including products such as farm machinery, paints and varnishes and hotel supplies. However, the building's closest association has been with the hide and fur industry having been occupied by two major firms, Berman Brothers and John Mack and Company. The design of this brick and stone building is a commercial adaption of the Queen Anne Style. The prominent features of this two bay facade are two Palladian window groups capped by elliptical segmented arches with rusticated keystones. Decorative brick banding above the second floor windows and stone courses on the pilaster strips suggest the building's original storefront which has been replaced. The original cornice appears to have been removed. A 1988 one-story addition along the west facade incorporates design features similar to the original building.

53. Bridge No. (726) L8899
Common Name: Bridge No. (726) L8899
Address: 1st Street North between 3rd and 4th Avenues
Architect: Great Northern Railroad Date: 1891

The 1st Avenue North Truss Bridge spans the Burlington Northern railroad tracks between 3rd and 4th Avenues North. The bridge is a steel, riveted, Pratt through truss built in 1891. It is 108 feet long and supports an asphalt roadway 36 feet wide.

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54. Historic Name: Lindsay Brothers Building
Common Name: Lindsay Brothers Building
Address: 400 1st Street North
Architect: Harry Wild Jones

Date: 1895

Virtually unchanged since its construction in 1895, the Lindsay Brothers Building was the sole surviving warehouse operating on "Implement Row" until 1986 when a conversion to residential units was begun. The Lindsay Brothers Company traces its beginning to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where the five Lindsay brothers began selling farm implements on their farm after the Civil War. William Lindsay and another brother, Edward, formed an implement wholesale business in Milwaukee in 1868 which they called Lindsay Brothers, Milwaukee. Thomas Lindsay moved to Minneapolis in 1865 and eventually worked as a salesman for the Milwaukee firm. The firm of Lindsay Brothers was formed in 1886 by Thomas, who became General Manager, and William Lindsay, who financed the business although he never moved to Minneapolis. A number of cousins joined the firm and later William's son, James, became the head of the Minneapolis firm. James' son, Hugh, is the present owner.

The first Lindsay Brothers warehouse in Minneapolis was built in 1886 at 219 Washington Avenue North. By the next year they had outgrown their quarters and built a new warehouse at 105-106 3rd Avenue North. In 1891 the warehouse and store were destroyed by fire. The building was rebuilt and business continued there until 1894 when land was purchased for their present building.

Lindsay Brothers sold an enormous variety of agricultural implements and vehicles and eventually expanded their operations to include plumbing and heating supplies. They now have branch offices in Sioux Falls, Omaha, Des Moines, Fargo, Minot, and Mason City. The firm was unique in that unlike much of their competition, they never became a branch house of a single manufacturer. By actively seeking specialized and innovative products, Lindsay Brothers has become the largest independent farm implement wholesaler in the United States.

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The Lindsay Brothers Building is a five-story brick structure whose overall composition results from a series of repetitious Gothic arches. The massing and proportions, however, were inspired by H.H. Richardson's Marshall Field Wholesale Store built in Chicago between 1885 and 1887. Elements of Richardson's style can be seen in the arrangement of window openings into vertical groups which span more than one floor as well as in their progressive decrease in size and increase in number from the first to the top floor. Yet, architect Harry Wild Jones replaced Richardson's rusticated stone and round Syrian arches with brick walls and pointed Gothic arches. A graceful brick cornice is gradually corbelled out from the fourth floor. Jones added the fifth floor in 1909. This handsome building is a particularly interesting example of Jones' work when compared with his design for the Butler Brothers Warehouse of 1906.

55. Historic Name: garage
Common Name: garage
Address: 400 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1987

The garage building is a one-story rectangular frame structure providing space for 22 vehicles. The end walls are faced with brick. It is a noncontributing building.

56. Historic Name: Champion Building
Common Name: Creamette Company
Address: 420 1st Street North
Architect: Long & Kees

Date: 1896

The design of the Champion Building was influenced by the work of H.H. Richardson. Elements of the Richardsonian style can be found in the low Syrian entrance arch as well as the arrangement of windows in vertical bands that span more than one floor. The principal facade is divided horizontally into two major parts by a stone string course running between the first and second floors. Below this line the composition is dominated by the entrance arch and above by the groups of windows. A stone string course also separates the basement and the first floor. Below this course the walls are battered to visually tie the building to the ground. The cornice is made of gently corbelled brick, capped by a stone coping and decorated by carved stone ornaments at each corner.

This warehouse was erected by two Minneapolis financiers in 1896 and leased to the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company of Springfield, Ohio, which produced the Champion line of binders, mowers and reapers. The building remained a farm implement warehouse until 1916 when it was purchased by Mother's Macaroni Company (later the Creamette Company) and adapted to pasta manufacturing.

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57. Historic Name: The Creamette Company
Common Name: The Creamette Company
Address: 428 1st Street North
Architect: Shifflet, Backstrom & Carter Date: 1950

The Creamette Company Building is a three-story rectangular brick building constructed in 1950. It does not date within the district's period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

58. Historic Name: Security Warehouse
Common Name: Dasco Inc.
Address: 602 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1936

The Security Warehouse is a one-story concrete block building with the principle facade sheathed in brick. It does not date within the district's period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

59. Historic Name: S.G. Cook Company
Common Name: Magnum Company
Address: 614 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1892

The S.G. Cooke warehouse is a six-story brick building with the original facade intact but obscured by a metal screen. A modern one-story concrete brick addition was constructed on the eastern facade. This is a noncontributing building.

60. Historic Name: S.G. Cooke Company
Common Name: 616 1st Street North
Address: 616 1st Street North
Architect: F.A. Clark Date: 1892

Only the exterior walls of this five-story brick warehouse remain after a fire gutted the interior. The surviving facade features simple Richardsonian Romanesque detailing such as rounded arches set on pilasters which organize the window openings into vertical elements. A simple corbelled cornice with recessed panels completes the building.

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61. Historic Name: S.G. Cooke Company
Common Name: 620 1st Street North
Address: 620 1st Street North
Architect: F.A. Clark Date: 1891

This five-story brick warehouse is identical to its neighboring twin at 616 1st Street North.

62. Historic Name: Security Warehouse
Common Name: 624 1st Street North
Address: 624 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1891

Only the infilled first story remains of this once five-story warehouse built in 1891. It is a noncontributing building.

63. Historic Name: Guthrie Laboratory
Common Name: Guthrie Laboratory
Address: 700 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1987

The Guthrie Laboratory is a one-story red brick building divided into four bays by pilaster strips. It is noncontributing.

64. Historic Name: The Itasca A & B Warehouse
Common Name: The Itasca
Address: 702-708 1st Street North
Architect: Long & Kees Date: 1886

The Itasca A & B Warehouse consists of two identical five-story buildings constructed with cream-colored brick. The first story of each building provides large areas for window openings and is separated from the upper stories by a stone string course. The next three stories consist of two single bays flanked by a doubled bay with Richardsonian Romanesque detailing. These three stories are incorporated within distinctive receding arches placed on corbelled pilasters. The unusual cornice features a large receding arch flanked by recessed panels and decorative brick in the parapet. The Itasca Warehouse is part of a three building complex which has been renovated into shops, offices, restaurants and condominiums.

65. Historic Name: Itasca C & D Warehouse
Common Name: The Itasca
Address: 710-722 1st Street North
Architect: Edwins & Halden Date: 1906

This straightforward six-story red brick warehouse has no detailing or articulation. The slightly flared cornice is the only distinguishing feature.

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66. Historic Name: Security Warehouse
Common Name: The Itasca
Address: 724 1st Street North
Architect: C.C. Yost

Date: 1892

The Security Warehouse is a six-story cream-colored brick building designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. The facade is defined by four giant pilasters which begin on the ground story and extend beyond the roof line. The windows in each bay are organized by vertical reveals which are capped with round arches. A secondary corbelled cornice is placed above the fifth story and serves as a sill for groups of three round arched windows on the sixth floor. A corbelled cornice and parapet with semicircular arches completes the building.

First Street North -- South side from 1st Avenue North to 4th Avenue North

67. Historic Name: store/hotel
Common Name: 113 1st Street North
Address: 113 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: ca.1885

The appearance of this two-story building is a result of a recent remodeling which replaced the storefront and second floor windows. The second story brick work and stone band linking the windows are nearly the only original features. The cornice has also been removed.

68. Historic Name: hotel
Common Name: Rubin Cordaro Design
Address: 115 1st Street North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1883

This three-story brick building is a well preserved example of the small hotel/store structures built in the area during the 1880s. The building is an adaption of the commercial Italianate Style with the 4 bay facade divided into panels defined by raised pilasters strips connected by belt courses at various levels. The original store front is in place complete with cast iron columns, a cast iron beam with decorative rosettes, and original transoms. The cornice is formed with corbelled dentils capped with an elaborate bracketed metal cornice complete with a large lunette. Additional ornamentation includes indentation in the spandrel panels and polychromatic details in stone and brick visible behind deteriorated sections of stucco which is not original to the building. The building essentially retains total design integrity.

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69. Historic Name: garage
Common Name: Bix-II
Address: 119 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1950

This one-story concrete block building was initially constructed as a garage. The facade has been infilled and now serves as an office. It is a noncontributing building.

70. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: 121 1st Street North
Address: 121 1st Street North
Architect: J.E. Cook

Date: 1891

This two-story brick store features a utilitarian facade with segmentally arched windows and a zig zag brick cornice. The storefront has been altered.

71. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: The Lamprey Pass Workshop
Address: 123 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1955

This is a one-story concrete block building which does not date within the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

72. Historic Name: American House Hotel/Commutator Foundry Co.
Common Name: James River Group
Address: 125 1st Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1884

The American House Hotel is a three-story rectangular brick building designed in the Queen Anne Style. The principal facade is defined by engaged pilaster strips which divide the building into three bays. Oriel windows are located in the central bay of both the second and third stories. An original cast iron beam is still in place above the first floor storefront while cast stone lintels with pressed decorations are placed above the double hung windows. The building is completed with an elaborate metal cornice with decorative rosettes. The Commutator Brass Foundry began occupying the building in 1915.

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73. Historic Name: Britannia Hotel
Common Name: 213 1st Street North
Address: 213 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: ca.1885

This three-story brick hotel/saloon building includes Queen Anne features such as patterned brick panels and stylized stone mullions. Pilasters divide the facade into three bays while stone bands define the building horizontally. The storefront has been altered and the original cornice removed.

74. Historic Name: Williams Hardware Company
Common Name: Fisher Paper Box Company
Address: 217 1st Street North
Architect: Downs & Eads Date: 1909

The Williams Hardware Company warehouse is a simple two-story brick commercial building.

75. Historic Name: Fisher Paper Box Company
Common Name: Fisher Paper Box Company
Address: 221 1st Street North
Architect: J.E. Nason Date: 1905

Still occupied by its original owner, the Fisher Paper Box Company is a three-story brick building defined by four giant pilaster columns with inset stone above the 1st story. The fenestration on the second and third floors is arranged in groups of three within each bay and features stone sills and projecting segmental window hoods. The cornice is composed of recessed panels with inset stone.

76. Historic Name: Lindsay Brothers Company
Common Name: Budget Electric Inc.
Address: 320 1st Street North
Architect: unknown Date: ca.1915

This one-story garage building was constructed for the Lindsay Brothers Company which was located diagonally across 1st Street North. It is a simple square building constructed with rusticated concrete block.

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Second Street North -- North side from 1st Avenue to 4th Avenue North

77. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Arvid Elness Architects
Address: 28 2nd Street North or (133 1st Ave. N.)
Architect: F.A. Clark Date: 1889

This narrow three-story brick store is designed in a simple commercial Queen Anne Style. Stylistic elements include stone string courses between the first and second floors with decorative dentils and carved stone ornaments placed at each end and decorative brick banding connecting the rounded windows on the third floor. A checkerboard cornice completes the building.

78. Historic Name: Minneapolis Iron Store
Common Name: Industrial Lighting Supply Inc./The Whitney Block
Address: 200 2nd Street North
Architect: William Channing Whitney Date: 1896-1897

The Minneapolis Iron Store is a five-story rectangular red brick building designed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style by noted Minneapolis architect William Channing Whitney. The building was constructed in two nearly identical sections with the first portion at 206-210 2nd Street built in 1896 and the second section at 200-204 2nd Street completed in 1897. The first story was once dominated by large storefront windows, some of which have now been infilled. The second floor retains its even facade of double hung windows set within bands of striated brick and is separated from the upper stories by a prominent frieze. The third through fifth stories are divided into nine bays with paired windows and are defined by pilaster columns with Doric capitals. A frieze with circular details and a cornice with checkerboard dentils completes the building.

The Minneapolis Iron Store Company was one of the nation's largest dealers in heavy hardware, wagon makers supplies, carriage and sleigh stocks, and lumberman's needs. Later it became the first firm to offer a complete line of automobile accessories to garages and dealers. In 1916 The Minneapolis Iron Store built a larger facility at 520-528 Washington Avenue North.

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79. Historic Name: Baker Importing Company
Common Name: Campbell-Logan Bindery
Address: 212 2nd Street North
Architect: William Channing Whitney

Date: 1885

The Baker Importing Company building is a four-story curtain wall structure with a strong resemblance to the First Leiter Building constructed in Chicago in 1879. The building is organized by stone and brick pilasters and further divided by cast iron columns. The original facade consisted mainly of 2/2 double hung sash windows and large storefront windows on the first floor. Decorative terra cotta panels are placed between the second and third floors and once adorned the parapet.

The Baker Importing Company was considered one of the first firms west of Chicago doing an exclusive business in importing and preparing coffee for wholesale trade.

80. Historic Name: Grant Storage Battery Company
Common Name: 222 2nd Street North
Address: 222 2nd Street North
Architect: Jas. A. Burner

Date: 1925

This straightforward two-story brick building is typical of the commercial architecture of the 1920s. The large window areas of the central bays are flanked by narrow entrance bays which are capped with decorative brick arches. The building retains its original sash.

81. Historic Name: Bridge No. 92343
Common Name: Bridge No. 92343
Address: 2nd Street North between 3rd and 4th Avenues
Architect: unknown

Date: 1928

The 2nd Street North bridge spans the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks between 3rd and 4th Avenue. The bridge is a steel through girder built in 1928. It is 131 feet long and supports a roadway 40 feet wide.

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Second Street North -- South side from 1st Avenue to 3rd Avenue North

82. Historic Name: The Sherwin Williams Company
Common Name: 119 2nd Street North
Address: 119 2nd Street North
Architect: Lowell A. Lamoreaux

Date: 1902

This two-story warehouse building is constructed with Roman brick with thin butter joints. Prominent features include a corbelled cornice with semi-circular reveals and segmental arches over the second story windows with radiating brick. The original cast iron columns are still in place.

83. Historic Name: Gurley Candy Factory
Common Name: Tension Envelope Corporation
Address: 129 2nd Street North
Architect: Hewitt and Brown

Date: 1915

The Gurley Candy Factory is a symmetrical, four-story brick building, constructed on a stone base. Heavy corner bays flank the facades which include an arcaded first story. The only decorative features of the Commercial Style building are brick bands at the parapet and recessed brick spandrel panels. Most of the original windows have been retained.

84. Historic Name: Northwestern Glass Company
Common Name: 215 2nd Street North
Address: 215 2nd Street North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain

Date: 1918

The Northwestern Glass Company warehouse is a four bay Commercial Style brick building with Chicago windows. A segmental arch is placed over the entry which is also decorated with Craftsman details. The building is completed with a sheet metal cornice with a tile coping. This warehouse retains its original design integrity.

85. Historic Name: Northwestern Glass Company
Common Name: 219 2nd Street North
Address: 219 2nd Street North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain

Date: 1912

This building is identical to its neighboring twin at 215 2nd Street North and was built six years earlier. The only difference in construction is the use of integral brick detailing on this building.

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Washington Avenue North -- North side from 1st Avenue North to 9th Avenue North

86. Historic Name: Bradshaw Building
Common Name: MCBA
Address: 108 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Long & Thorshov

Date: 1925

The Bradshaw Brothers factory is a four-story Commercial Style curtain wall building with decorative stone detailing. Two entrances on the 1st floor flank a large window area while the upper stories are divided into five bays by brick pilasters capped with stylized stone capitals. The spandrel panels contain stone inserts and decorative brick detailing. The parapet contains a diamond shaped inset with the name of the original owner "Bradshaw" carved in stone.

87. Historic Name: Lowry & Morrison Block
Common name: Ace Lock & Safe/Davis Restaurant Equipment
Address: 200-204 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1879

The Lowry and Morrison Block is a three-story brick building designed in the commercial Italianate Style. The principal facade is divided into three distinct storefronts which retain original features such as cast iron columns and a secondary cornice. The three bay second story contains groups of three tall windows set within recessed panels and capped by segmental arches with keystones. Paired windows with segmental arches are arranged on the third floor. The building retains its original bracketed cornice.

This property was purchased as a business venture by Thomas Lowry and Clinton Morrison, two prominent figures in early Minneapolis history. Lowry was to become President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Sault St. Marie Railway and the developer of the street car systems in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Morrison was Vice-President of Minneapolis Harvester Works and in 1886 was named President of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank. The building was constructed in 1879 and was leased to various wholesale trades dealing in products such as tobacco, mill supplies, fish, shoes and boots, and liquors. One tenant in 1879 was the North Star Boot & Shoe Company with C.B. Heffelfinger as Business Manager.

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88. Historic Name: Auto Repair Garage
Common Name: Insty Prints
Address: 208 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Earl Rosengren

Date: 1912

The appearance of this former garage which includes new windows and door openings and a new brick main facade results from a 1961 remodeling. The two-story building is noncontributing.

89. Historic Name: The Pacific Block
Common Name: ACME Electronics
Address: 224 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: ca.1865

The Pacific Block is the oldest building in the warehouse district and is the finest example of commercial Italianate architecture from this era. The facade of this hotel/store building is divided into five panels which run the full height of the building with the original storefront still intact although it is currently boarded over. The tall windows on the upper floors of this three-story brick building are arranged in groups of three within each panel and are capped by heavy segmentally arched window hoods. The ornamental cornice is decorated with brackets and panels.

90. Historic Name: Andrews Building
Common Name: Jackson Building
Address: 300-312 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Earnest Kennedy

Date: 1897, 1899

The Washington Avenue facade of this five-story (dark brown) brick store and agricultural implement warehouse building retains its original storefront complete with transoms and exposed steel beams while the 3rd Avenue facade features round arched openings and a loading dock. The second and third story windows are segmentally arched with a darker brick which also forms quoining at the corners. The fourth story windows are round arched with elaborate brickwork forming a series of Gothic arches which rest on brick capitals. Above this are a series of inset crosses and a cornice of corbelled blind arches and brick molding. A fifth story was added in 1899 but the design is noticeably inferior to the careful composition of the original building.

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91. Historic Name: Bridge No. (727) 6992
Common Name: Bridge No. (729) 6992
Address: Washington Avenue North between 3rd and 4th Avenues
Architect: unknown Date: 1891

The Washington Avenue Truss Bridge spans the Burlington Northern railroad tracks between 3rd and 4th Avenues North. The bridge is a steel, riveted, Pratt through truss bridge built in 1891. It is 109 feet long and supports a concrete roadway 33 feet wide.

92. Historic Name: W.J. Dean Company
Common Name: Security Warehouse Company
Address: 410 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Bertrand and Chamberlain Date: 1902

William J. Dean commenced the jobbing of agricultural implements in Minneapolis in 1877, a pioneer in a line which became one of the most important branches of local wholesale trade. In 1902 Dean & Company erected this seven-story brick warehouse designed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style. The facades are defined by monumental Doric pilasters which divide the building into regular bays. The lower story opens directly to the adjacent railroad tracks and consists of an arcade defined by pilasters with semicircular arches with keystones. On the second floor, window openings with segmental arches are arranged as single elements while the windows in the upper bays are grouped in pairs. Decorative brick diamonds on the facade represent the logo of Dean & Company. An original sign advertising the Rock Island Plow is still visible on the rear facade. Although the cornice has been removed on Washington Avenue and a loading dock added to the rear in 1942, the building has retained its design integrity.

93. Historic Name: Kildall Fish Company
Common Name: Minneapolis Pioneer Paper Box Company
Address: 428 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme Date: 1914

This rectangular brick building features a symmetrical facade which emphasizes the two entries with simplified classical detailing. Windows are placed within recessed panels which span both floors and which contain subtle brick detailing. The sloping site does not disturb the even facade since the height of the entrances has been adjusted accordingly. Although the windows have been modified and a third story added in 1965, the original roofline is still marked by the original metal cornice.

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94. Historic Name: Lindsay Brothers Warehouse
Common Name: 508 Washington Avenue North
Address: 508 Washington Avenue North
Architect: E.L. Haley

Date: 1916

This symmetrical two-story brick warehouse is divided into three bays with brick banding and corbelling forming the only decorative elements. The entire first story storefront has been infilled.

95. Historic Name: Minneapolis Iron Store
Common Name: Rohde Royce
Address: 520 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Long, Lamoreaux & Long

Date: 1916

This three-story rectangular building is divided into regular bays by tall pilaster columns. The original industrial windows have been retained in the upper stories while the large openings on the first story have been infilled with brick. The building has been stuccoed.

96. Historic Name: Minneapolis Iron Store
Common Name: Duffey Paper
Address: 528 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Long, Lamoreaux & Long

This six-story warehouse building is defined by pilaster columns and features a central classical entry. The large window openings have been infilled with brick and glass block with small windows installed. The exterior has been covered with stucco. Before constructing this building, the Minneapolis Iron Store was located at 200 2nd Street North.

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97. Historic Name: Brin Glass Company
Common Name: Brin Glass Company
Address: 600 Washington Avenue North
Architect: C.E. Bell

Date: 1919

The Brin Glass Company building is a symmetrical brick and limestone structure with classical proportions. Limestone belt courses divide the ground and first stories and also separate the second floor and the parapet. Slightly raised brick piers emphasize the verticality of the building. The parapet is capped with limestone and features a triangular pediment on the principal facade. Although the building alludes to the coming Art Deco Style of the 1920s, the major stylistic characteristics are Medieval. These include the contrasting red brick and white limestone, window surrounds with upturned lips and a brick herringbone pattern in the spandrel panels. The name of the building is carved in stone above the entrance. This design represents a departure from C.E. Bell's usual classical compositions.

Brin Glass Company was founded in 1911 by Arthur Brin and was located at 610 North 1st Street. Land was purchased at 600 Washington Avenue North in 1916 and after their new building was completed in 1920, the business continued there until 1982. Although the company was sold in 1978, the Brin family still retains ownership of the building.

98. Historic Name: Geiser Manufacturing Company
Common Name: Britco Inc.
Address: 606 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Geiser Manufacturing Company

Date: 1901

The Geiser Manufacturing Company building is a four-story brick warehouse designed in the Renaissance Revival Style. The principal facade is balanced and symmetrical and is enframed by 2 pilasters as well as corbelled detailing above the 4th floor. The major design feature is a series of dominant segmental arches over all windows and openings. A bracketed cornice completes the building. The design achieves a monumental feel with windows which decrease in size from the first to the top floors.

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99. Historic Name: International Harvester Company of America
Common Name: A.I. Halper Box Company
Address: 618 Washington Avenue North
Architect: M.D. Price

Date: 1916

The International Harvester building is a five-story brick structure retaining nearly complete design integrity. The ground floor consists of a classical entry and is constructed with striated brick while the upper floors are divided into five bays by classical pilasters with Craftsman detailing. The building is capped with a stone coping. The original name of the building is still in place as are nearly all of the original windows.

The International Company was formed in 1902 through the merger of the McCormick, Deering, Plano, Milwaukee and Warder, Bushell and Glessner Companies. It remained the largest producer of harvesting machines in the United States until the 1920. In 1902 the Company controlled 90.9 percent of the sale of grain binders and 81.2 percent of the sales for mowers nationwide while in 1911 these figures were 87.2 percent and 74.6 percent respectively. Although International Harvester dominated a major portion of the market, they were also regarded as a pioneer in new product development. One such example was the development of a "practical tractor" as well as other labor saving devices. Their building at 618 Washington Avenue served as the warehouse and offices for their collections department from 1916 to 1924.

100. Historic Name: Northern Bag Company
Common Name: 700 Washington Avenue North
Address: 700 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Hewitt & Brown

Date: 1920

This large, six-story, brick factory and warehouse building combines elements of the English Medieval Revival Style, such as its tower, with Commercial Style elements such as curtain wall construction and large industrial windows. Built at the cost of \$515,000, the visual character of the building is established by the 163-foot stepped tower which dominates and divides the facade. The front elevation is expressed by eleven 20-foot window bays which are flanked at each end by 20-foot bays recalling the building's tower. The facade is further defined by engaged pilasters with a buttress-like appearance. The Medieval character of the building is also noted in the polychromatic details in brick and stone and the large two-story arched openings on the ground level, one of which contains a lantern.

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George H. Christian, a pioneer miller and philanthropist and founder of the company, came to Minneapolis in 1867 and became identified with Cadwallader C. Washburn, Governor of Wisconsin, in the establishment of the Minneapolis flour mills. In 1871 he introduced the French purifier system into the Washburn mills and shortly afterward the Swiss system of chilled iron rollers. The Northern Bag Company manufactured burlap, jute and cotton bags and is representative of the support industries of the flour industry.

101. Historic Name: Great Northern Warehouse Company
Common Name: Printers Service Inc.
Address: 716 Washington Avenue North
Architect: C.A.P. Turner

Date: 1919-1921

This six-story utilitarian building is divided into seven bays by brick pilaster strips. The windows in the outer bays as well as the top story are of a typical rectangular size while the remaining windows are a large, square industrial type which fill the entire bay. The building is without ornament except for a dentil course above the sixth story windows and a simple brick cornice. Alterations have been made on the first floor storefront.

This innovative reinforced concrete building was designed by C.A.P. Turner, a local engineer, apparently working concurrently with Robert Maillart, who revolutionized the use of reinforced concrete. The building's flat slab system, with no dropped beams, is supported by octagonal concrete columns to support massive loads.

102. Historic Name: Great Northern Warehouse Company
Common Name: National Warehouse Inc./Kolorpress Inc.
Address: 730-750 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1920-1922

This straightforward six-story industrial building appears to have been constructed in conjunction with its neighbor at 716 Washington Avenue North, which was designed one year earlier. The massing, proportion, fenestration and structural systems are nearly identical, while a three-story section of the later building unites the composition visually. The building at 730 Washington Avenue is entirely devoid of any form of ornamentation. Numerous windows on the first and second floors have been replaced.

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103. Historic Name: The Deere-Webber Company
Common Name: Midwest Merchandising Mart
Address: 800 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Kees & Colburn

Date: 1902-1910

The six-story Deere-Webber Company building is constructed with beige brick in a simplified Richardsonian Romanesque Style. The heavy exterior wall, which is battered in the first story, rises uninterruptedly to an outward curving parapet which terminates the composition. Deep window reveals emphasize the weight and solidity of the walls. The second and third story windows are unified within segmentally arched openings while the fourth through sixth story windows are organized within semicircular arched openings. The original entryway consisted of an arched opening with Sullivanesque ornamentation and two terra cotta deer heads flanking the entry. The only other ornament is a terra cotta band with scroll ends below the second and fourth story windows. Mortar joints are laid flush in a mortar slightly darker than the brick. The original entry has been replaced and numerous windows have been infilled. An adjacent nine-story addition of similar massing, proportion and fenestration was constructed in 1910. The parapet, identical to that of the six-story building, has been removed. A loading dock was constructed adjacent to this section of the building sometime after 1927.

Charles C. Webber came to Minneapolis in 1881 to establish a satellite branch for the John Deere & Company, a large farm implement company based in Moline, Illinois. Webber was an equal partner in the new concern with John Deere & Company and together they founded a company which would ultimately serve 460 dealers in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Although he was the operating head of the Minneapolis branch for more than 60 years, Webber sold his interest to John Deere & Company in 1909. Ownership of the building was eventually transferred to the Deere Foundation in 1963 when the company relocated to Bloomington, Minnesota. Since 1963 the building has been leased to the Midwest Merchandising Mart under a 50-year lease agreement. In the 1960s, Deere & Company sales reached 1 billion dollars, finally becoming the largest of the many implement companies serving the Midwest.

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Washington Avenue North -- South side from 1st Avenue North to
9th Avenue North

104. Historic Name: Gayety Annex
Common Name: Runyon's
Address: 107 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1895

The Gayety Annex is a formal three-story Beaux Arts commercial building. Decorative quoins flank the Chicago style windows on the second and third floors with garlands and swags placed on the second story lintels. The pediment features a baroque curve with a cartouche flanked by garlands and swags. The original storefront has been replaced.

105. Historic Name: Minnesota Loan and Trust Company
Common Name: A.G. Johnson Company
Address: 109-111 Washington Avenue North
Architect: William Channing Whitney/Downs and Eads

Date: 1892, 1922

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company was first constructed in 1892 but the building's present appearance results from a remodeling and addition in 1922 by Downs and Eads. The facade of this curtain wall building is defined by monumental pilasters as well as a patterned brick veneer and a pedimented parapet. This design is typical of the 1920s Commercial Style structure with gray stone trim.

106. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Custom Picture Framing/Home Beautiful
Address: 113-115 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1900

This two-story warehouse is a brick and stone building with two distinct storefronts. It features rusticated lintels above the second floor windows and transoms as well as a stylized dentilated cornice. The storefront has been altered.

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107. Historic Name: store/factory
Common Name: Yoshikos Massage Sauna
Address: 117 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme

Date: 1913

This simple three-story brick store and factory building has a Chicago window on the second floor and a horizontal band of windows on the third floor. The only decorative feature is a bracketed cornice. The storefront has been altered.

108. Historic Name: store/flats
Common Name: Waters Bar
Address: 119 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme

Date: 1901

This small two-story Renaissance Revival store has a balanced facade with enframed windows on the second floor capped by flat segmented arches. Bands of molding include an egg and dart series. The parapet, which is placed above a dentilated cornice, contains recessed panels similar to a balustrade.

109. Historic Name: Carl C. Schultz Building
Common Name: 121-123 Washington Avenue North
Address: 121-123 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: ca.1887

The Carl C. Schultz Building is a four-story commercial Queen Anne Style structure executed in red brick and white stone. Much of the storefront is intact with cast iron columns with brackets still in place and carved stone rosettes flanking the lintels above the first floor windows. The upper stories are divided into three bays and stylized columns in brick and stone are placed between the windows on the second floor. The pattern is repeated on the third floor with the addition of a segmented arch over the central bay. The fourth story windows are organized within recessed panels. Although the cornice has been removed, a series of round arched corbels are still in place. The building once contained a water-powered freight elevator.

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110. Historic Name: Anthony Kelly & Company
Common Name: WEWA Arts Center
Address: 125-129 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1877

The Anthony Kelly wholesale grocery warehouse is a three-story commercial Italianate building constructed with rusticated stone. The facade is divided into three bays by pilaster columns which run the full height of the building. High windows on the second floor are capped with stone arches with keystones containing carved rosettes. Windows on the third floor are capped with flat stone lintels with rosettes placed on the pilaster columns and between the windows. An elaborate bracketed cornice completes the building. An addition to the rear of the building was constructed in brick with similar rusticated pilasters in 1892.

Anthony Kelly and his brother P.H. Kelly came to Minneapolis in 1857 and opened a retail grocery in 1858. The firm turned exclusively to a wholesale operation in 1868 and is considered the second wholesale house to be established in Minneapolis. Anthony Kelly was named the one who "could most fittingly represent the wholesale interest of this city" at a banquet at the West Hotel for the Jobbers Association in November 1884. The firm directly imported teas from Yokohama and Nagasaki as well as Norwegian herring and fish stock. They also manufactured their own spices and ground and roasted their own coffees.

111. Historic Name: Imported Car Service
Common Name: Imported Car Service
Address: 201 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1961

This one-story concrete block building is non-contributing.

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112. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Instant Prints
Address: 207-209 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1925

The facade of this one-story simple Commercial Style building originally incorporated two separate stores. However, the building was completely obscured by a 1987 remodeling which replaced the storefronts and covered the brick exterior with stucco. It is noncontributing.

113. Historic Name: Miller Meat Market
Common Name: 211 Washington Avenue North
Address: 211 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1882

The Miller Meat Market is a three-story commercial Queen Anne Style building constructed with red brick and stone trim. The facade is flanked with brick piers containing inset carved stone panels at each floor level. These are connected to heavy window hoods by a stone band at both the second and third floors. The cornice has four decorative stone brackets. The storefront has been altered and the original windows replaced.

114. Historic Name: Pacific Hotel
Common Name: Renovation Concepts
Address: 213 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1877

The Pacific Hotel is a three-story Italianate building constructed with cream colored brick. The second story windows are connected by round segmented brick arches with keystones while the windows on the third floor are capped with decorative stone hoods. The storefront was restored during a recent renovation and the original cornice replaced. The building is now a retail outlet for restoration materials.

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115. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: Northwest Mfg. Supply Inc.
Address: 215 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1889

This one-story brick building has undergone numerous alterations yet a two bay division by three pilaster columns is still visible. The original facade has been infilled.

116. Historic Name: store/flats
Common Name: J.D. Hoyts
Address: 301 Washington Avenue North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1951-1952

This one-story, stucco clad, building is noncontributing.

117. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Boyd Hauser Candy & Tobacco Company
Address: 307 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain

Date: 1903

The facade of this three-story Neo-Classical Revival warehouse building is divided into three bays by tall pilaster columns. A formal cornice with circular medallions caps the building. The principal facade has been infilled.

118. Historic Name: Gluek Brewing Company
Common Name: Kaufman Outdoor Advertising Company
Address: 315-317 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Boehme & Cordella

Date: 1907

The facade of this narrow two-story brick store is divided into three bays. Detailing includes heavy stone window surrounds, a stone sill and a broad frieze. A one-story addition was made in 1965, although it does not seriously impact the building's historic integrity.

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119. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: S & S Development Company
Address: 419 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain

Date: 1913

This four-story warehouse built of glazed golden brown brick is designed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style and is divided into six bays by tall pilaster columns. Ornamentation includes raised brick rectangles in the recessed spandrel panels and a flat slab metal cornice with brackets. For the most part the original fenestration is in place, including Chicago Style windows on the second floor. The building's unusual sills are executed in metal. The remaining facades expose the building's reinforced concrete structural system. The rear of the building curves in response to the location of the railroad tracks and a portion of the building extends over a spur track to provide a covered loading platform.

The building was constructed as a speculative venture to provide needed warehouse space and has remained an investment property since that time.

120. Historic Name: store/flats
Common Name: Island Cycle Supply Company
Address: 425 Washington Avenue North
Architect: E.S. Stebbins

Date: 1892

This three-story brick building, which provided space for stores and flats, combines elements of the Italianate Style such as its linked hooded windows with Romanesque features such as the corbelled roofline with semicircular arches. The first story is defined by brick pilasters and iron lintels with decorative rosettes. Rusticated stone work is found in the sills, lintels, window hoods and as decorative pieces in the pilasters. A simple two-story brick addition was made to the rear in 1916.

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121. Historic Name: bar
Common Name: Mark & Steves Comic Strip Bar & Grill
Address: 507 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown Date: ca.1889

This one-story noncontributing building was first built in 1889 but its present appearance is a result of a 1934 addition and a 1946 remodeling which removed the top story.

122. Historic Name: The Maytag Company
Common Name: Gardner Hardware Company
Address: 515 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Christopher A. Boehme Date: 1916

The Maytag Company warehouse is a symmetrical, four-story, three bay brick and reinforced concrete structure. The building's proportions are classical with pilaster columns, a formal entry with a stylized pediment and a small projecting cornice. A golden brown glazed brick achieves a polychromatic effect with geometric ornamentation on the pilaster columns as well as a rectangular design on the recessed spandrel panels. The first story bays flanking the entry have been modified.

The company was founded by F.L. Maytag in Newton, Iowa in 1894. Begun as an implement manufacturer, Maytag started producing washing machines in 1910. Sales reach one million by 1920 and 35 million in 1925. This building served as the company's north west branch handling sales for seven states.

123. Historic Name: Laird Ludwig Paper Company
Common Name: Blumberg Communication
Address: 525 Washington Avenue North
Architect: McInerney & Kraft Date: 1945

This is a one-story, rectangular, noncontributing brick-faced concrete block building.

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124. Historic Name: Parlin & Orendorff Plow Company
Common Name: Holden Business Forms
Address: 607 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain

Date: 1910

The first story of this large symmetrical warehouse building consists of a cream-colored brick while the remaining six floors are of a deep wine-red. This serves to enhance a horizontal division of the facade between the first story and the next five floors while the sixth story is further separated by an ornamental band. The building is distinguished by a refined panelization of its facade with four giant raised brick panels separating the window bays on the third through fifth floors. Eight smaller panels define the sixth floor. Craftsman details consisting of geometric bands of ornamentation occur on the upper story and the cornice which terminates in a graceful curve. The large window openings on the first floor have been infilled with concrete block although two octagonal Doric columns which once flanked the original entry are still intact. The remaining fenestration is original. This structure represents the most monumental design of the numerous buildings by Bertrand and Chamberlain in the warehouse district.

125. Historic Name: Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company
Common Name: Litin Paper Company
Address: 701 Washington Avenue North
Architect: E.H. Hewitt

Date: 1910

This formal brick and reinforced concrete building is constructed on a limestone foundation with striated brick employed on the first story. A limestone string course separates the next five stories from the base while another horizontal band with Prairie Style ornamentation separates the top story. The facade is flanked with corner pavilions and is capped with a central tower. Ornamental colored brick in geometric patterns encloses the central five bays and decorates the spandrels. A keystone with a lions head is placed above the entry. A loading dock was added in 1945.

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The building was constructed by George Christian as a speculative venture and was leased by the Loose-Wiles Company until their eventual purchase of the building in 1914. The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, later known as the Sunshine Biscuit Company, was formed in Kansas City in 1902 with Jacob Leander Loose serving as Chairman of the Board. When the company celebrated the grand opening of its Minneapolis building in 1912, the Minneapolis Tribune reported that "the new Loose-Wiles Minneapolis bakery is considered one of the most modern and up to date in the United States. It is equipped with the latest machinery and is capable of turning out enough biscuits to supply every man, woman, and child in Minneapolis with 35 every day. The ovens are located on the highest floor, above the fly zone, and away from the dust that blows into the windows nearer the streets." The building is now occupied by the Litin Paper Company.

126. Historic Name: store/flats
Common Name: Archie's Bunker
Address: 761 Washington Avenue North
Architect: E.S. Stebbins

Date: 1890

This three-story brick building which provided space for stores and flats features a three bay facade with simple commercial Queen Anne details such as checkerboard panels placed below the corbelled cornice and flat stone detailing. Although the original storefront has been altered, the pilaster caps are still visible.

127. Historic Name: Pence Auto Company
Common Name: Beco-Helman Company/Architectural Antiques
Address: 801 Washington Avenue North
Architect: John Wunder Co.

Date: 1913

The Pence Auto Company is a symmetrical three-story brick building constructed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style. Dominant pilasters define regular bays with paired windows in all but the outer bays which contain recessed panels. Although the original cornice has been removed, an ornamental Greek fret is still in place. A steel shed is located along the east facade.

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Third Street North -- north side from Hennepin Avenue to 10th Avenue
North

128. Historic Name: Lyman-Eliei Drug Company
Common Name: Minnesota Center for Book Arts
Address: 24 3rd Street North
Architect: Warren H. Hayes

Date: 1892

The ground floor of this brick and stone building contains round arched corner windows and a round arched entrance with rusticated stone joining with quoins. The upper floors consist of Roman brick with a darker brick used in the window surrounds and stone quoining in the building corners. The attic story of this Renaissance Revival building features a series of round arched windows grouped in a horizontal band with a decorative brick frame.

Several tenants have occupied this building, the most notable of which was the Lyman-Eliei Drug Company. This firm had its beginning in 1869 under the name of Lyman and Tucker, the first wholesale drug house in the city. By 1907 the business had consolidated under the name of The Minneapolis Drug Company, making it the largest house in its line in the northwest.

129. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Cold Side Building
Address: 110 3rd Street North
Architect: A.L. Door

Date: 1895

The storefront of this five-story brick warehouse has Neo-Classical Revival details such as Doric pilasters and also has its original cast iron beams still in place. The upper story windows are decorated with stone sills and inset panels with the third and fourth story windows incorporated in single vertical bands.

130. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: The Amsterdam
Address: 112 3rd Street North
Architect: F.E. Davidson

Date: 1908

Constructed as a single building, this five-story brick warehouse is united to its neighbor by a common cornice and stone string courses. The windows of the second through the fourth stories of the tri-part facade are joined as vertical elements and feature recessed brick spandrels with integral brick ornament.

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131. Historic Name: L.S. Gillette Company
Common Name: Savoie
Address: 114-122 3rd Street North
Architect: F.E. Davidson

Date: 1908

The facade of this five-story warehouse is divided into horizontal and vertical bands and bays with stone string courses and brick pilaster strips. The first story features classical columns flanking the entry. The second through the fourth story windows are joined as a single vertical element within deeply recessed panels and are capped with corbels. The building is united to its neighbor at 112 3rd Street North through a common cornice and string courses.

132. Historic Name: Brown & Haywood Glass
Common Name: William Stumpf Associates
Address: 128 3rd Street North
Architect: Edward S. Stebbins

Date: 1890

This handsome five-story brick and stone warehouse has rusticated stone pilasters on the 1st story and its original cast iron beams with decorative rosettes. A polychromatic effect is achieved on the upper stories through the use of reddish-brown brick as well as yellow brick in the decorative window surrounds. The windows on the top story are arranged in groups of three set within recessed panels and are capped with receding arches set on stylized pilasters. The North 3rd Street facade features an unusual round medallion of an American Indian's head.

133. Historic Name: Weum Company
Common Name: 200 3rd Street North
Address: 200 3rd Street North
Architect: J.I. Stene

Date: 1907

This five-story brick wholesale/factory building is designed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style with corner piers and pilaster columns which define the facade. The entrance is flanked by Doric columns with full entablature. The cornice has been removed.

134. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: A.M. Graphics
Address: 206 3rd Street North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1916

This one-story brick building was constructed to house three stories although the storefront areas have been infilled. The building is capped with a low pediment.

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135. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Union Plaza
Address: 314 3rd Street North or 333 Washington Avenue North
Architect: Unknown Date: ca.1895

This four-story, cream-colored, brick building features simple Romanesque details such as semicircular arched windows on the second story. The remaining windows are segmentally arched. A toothed cornice completes the building. This structure was sandblasted during a recent renovation.

136. Historic Name: Creamery Package Manufacturing Company
Common Name: Union Plaza
Address: 320 3rd Street North or 333 Washington Avenue North
Architect: W.H. Hayes Date: 1895

This five-story, cream colored, brick warehouse building is characterized by Romanesque design features such as its paired semicircular arched windows on the top story. The windows on the remaining floors are segmentally arched with projecting hoods on the second and third stories. Horizontal brick bands divide the building between the first and second floors and the fourth and fifth floors. The composition is completed with a stepped and corbelled cornice with a sawtooth design. The building was sandblasted during a recent renovation.

137. Historic Name: Green & DeLaittre Company
Common: Western Container Corp.
Address: 500 3rd Street North
Architect: C.A.P. Turner Date: 1908

The Green & DeLaittre Company wholesale grocery warehouse is a simple four-story rectangular brick building with a corbelled cornice. The first story has Chicago windows while the openings in the upper stories are paired in the corner bays and organized as single units in the middle bays. The trim and sills are constructed with cast stone, possibly from C.A.P. Turner's National Stone Manufacturing Company.

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The building's brick facade does not reveal its revolutionary structural system. This is one of the earliest extant examples in Minneapolis of a flat slab reinforced concrete design by C.A.P. Turner. Concrete columns with mushroom capitals support a slab with no dropped beams. Considering the modest size of the building, these large closely-spaced columns suggest an experimental design.

The Green & DeLaittre Company was one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the city.

138. Historic Name: Gust Lagerquist Company
Common Name: All Fire Test Inc./Lambert Floor Covering Service
Address: 510-520 3rd Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1903

The central portion of this two-story brick building was constructed initially with the end portions built separately. However, the entire composition is unified by a prominent corbelled cornice and double hung windows with segmental arches. The storefront, although altered, is organized by pilasters with stone caps and still has its original I beams.

The Lagerquist Company was engaged in the manufacture of passenger, freight, and hand elevators. Many of the buildings in the warehouse district had elevator systems built by the Company. Begun in 1885 and still in operation, the firm is now located on the banks of the Mississippi River just north of the Warehouse District.

139. Historic Name: Roach Tisdale Company
Common Name: J.H. Larson Electrical Company
Address: 530 3rd Street North
Architect: unknown Date: 1910

This five-story rectangular brick warehouse/factory building is divided into three bays by recessed spandrels and deep window reveals. The building's original sign is still in place on an inset stone panel just below the cornice. The windows have been infilled with glass block. A one-story brick addition has been made to the 3rd Street facade.

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140. Historic Name: Hall Hardware Company
Common Name: Duffy Paper Company
Address: 618 3rd Street North
Architect: Bertrand & Chamberlain Date: 1918-1927

This large eight-story industrial style building was constructed in sections between 1918 and 1927. The facades are divided into bays by brick pilasters which extend beyond the roofline of the building. Geometric ornamentation consisting of inset stone panels in the Prairie Style is confined to the building's undulating parapet and large water tower.

141. Historic Name: Herschel Roth Manufacturing Company
Common Name: Herschel Company
Address: 748 3rd Street North
Architect: Walter H. Wheeler Date: 1915

This six-story curtain wall building exposes its reinforced concrete structural system on all sides except the street facade which is sheathed in brick. The central entry of the three bay building is framed in stone. Most of the original industrial windows are in place.

142. Historic Name: Gurley Candy Company
Common Name: Krelitz Industries Inc.
Address: 900 3rd Street North
Architect: Tyrie & Chapman & Charles L. Pillsbury Company Date: 1919

The Gurley Candy Company building is a four-story rectangular structure designed in a plain Commercial Style. The facade is articulated through a series of enframed brick panels. A semicircular arch above the entry is the only other decorative feature. An addition based on the original building was constructed in 1949.

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143. Historic Name: LaVoris Chemical Company
Common Name: Flour City Brush Company
Address: 918 3rd Street North
Architect: Long & Thorsov

Date: 1922

The LaVoris Chemical Company is a three-story, "L"-shaped brick building designed in the Neo-Classical Revival Style. The building rests on a sandstone base which serves as the sill for the first story windows. This material is also utilized for the central entry portico with Doric pilasters and two stone bands separating the first and second floors. The upper stories are defined by a series of eight pilaster columns flanked by paired windows in the corner bays. An architrave is placed on the third story and the cornice consists of triglyphs and metopes.

The LaVoris Company was founded in 1902 by Charles E. Leigh and William H. Levings. Leigh, a druggist at 7th Street and Nicollet Avenue, originated the mouthwash which became the firm's principal product. From humble beginnings in one room at the Masonic Temple at 5th and Hennepin, the firm became one of the largest manufacturing chemists' firms in the industry. The LaVoris Co. was acquired by the Vicks Company in 1961.

North 3rd Street -- South side from Hennepin Avenue to 7th Avenue North

144. Historic Name: warehouse building
Common Name: Lakeland Floral
Address: 21 3rd Street North
Architect: unknown

Date: 1885

This four-story brick and stone building is an exuberant expression of the commercial Queen Anne Style. The facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters with numerous decorative stone insets and stylized capitals. The window openings on the second floor are grouped in threes within recessed panels and capped by elliptical arches. Elaborate terra cotta panels with foliated designs are placed between the third and fourth floors. An unusual cornice with deep corbels completes the building.

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145. Historic Name: Fur-Tex Building
Common Name: Coldwell Building
Address: 123 3rd Street North
Architect: Long, Lamoreaux and Long

Date: 1909

This eight-story deep wine-colored brick and terra cotta building is designed in the Renaissance Revival Style. The principal facades are defined by a tri-part horizontal division between the heavy masonry of the first floor, the tall middle section of the building, and the attic. The corner bays of the symmetrical building feature single window units with formalized surrounds. The remaining double hung windows are arranged in pairs. A flared cornice in terra cotta completes the building. With the exception of the first story, the original sash has been retained.

146. Historic Name: Minnesota Moline Plow Company
Common Name: Designers Guild
Address: 401 3rd Street North
Architect: J. Lewellyn

Date: 1901

The Minnesota Moline Plow Company is a six-story brick warehouse designed in the Renaissance Revival Style. Built adjacent to the railroad tracks, the lower two stories are designed with single window openings and horizontal rusticated brick. The upper stories are flanked with heavy corner bays while the paired windows of the middle bays are incorporated within single arched openings. A dominant cornice with corbels completes the building.

147. Historic Name: Security Warehouse
Common Name: Jim Walters Papers
Address: 505 3rd Street North
Architect: None

Date: 1949

The Security Warehouse is a simple, one-story noncontributing brick building.

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148. Historic Name: Lansing Company
Common Name: Key Warehouse
Address: 519 3rd Street North
Architect: Tyrie & Chapman

Date: 1915

The dominant design feature of the five-story Lansing Company wholesale grocery building is the banded brick coursing which defines the facade. These brick patterns occur at all levels and include double brick bands at the first story, single bands at the second and third floors and soldier courses at the third and fourth floors. The top two stories are linked by metal panels between the windows which are framed by recessed brick and are capped with segmental arches of colored brick. The original industrial steel windows are still in place. This building retains total design integrity.

149. Historic Name: Slocum Bergren Company
Common Name: The Bookmen Inc.
Address: 525 3rd Street North
Architect: Long, Lamoreaux & Long

Date: 1914

The Slocum Bergren Company wholesale grocery building is a five-story, five bay, brick curtain wall structure. Fenestration is organized in horizontal bands. The only decorative features are brick bands which define each floor.

150. Historic Name: S.T. McKnight Company
Common Name: Office Merchandisers
Address: 615 3rd Street North
Architect: Magney & Tusler

Date: 1925

This two-story Commercial Style warehouse features simple classical elements such as pilaster strips, a stone surround enclosing the doorway and a dentilated cornice above the entrance. Decorative features include geometric ornamentation on the cornice and recessed brick panels in the entrance bay. The building has retained its original industrial steel windows.

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151. Historic Name: Sherwin Williams Company
Common Name: 701 3rd Street North
Address: 701 3rd Street North
Architect: None

Date: 1913

The Sherwin Williams Company warehouse is a two-story, rectangular, brick building designed in a simple Neo-Classical Revival Style. The entry of the three bay facade contains a Tuscan portico with paired columns and a full pediment. A sculptured globe representing the Company's "Cover the Earth" logo is placed above the pediment. Decorative integral brick ornament is found on the pilaster columns.

Fourth Street North -- North side from Hennepin Avenue to 2nd Avenue North

152. Historic Name: Printers Exchange Building
Common Name: L.A. Rockler Fur Company
Address: 18 4th Street North
Architect: Victor DeBrauer

Date: 1915

The Printers Exchange is a seven-story brick and reinforced concrete building with a curtain wall facade designed in a commercial adaptation of the Gothic Revival Style. The principal facade is executed in terra cotta with ribbed columns with foliated pendants and capitals dividing the facade into three bays. The spandrels consist of panels with Gothic arches. An ornate cornice completes the building.

With its proximity to the entertainment district, the building was designed and constructed to store movie films in large vaults.

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153. Historic Name: commercial building
Common Name: American Custom Uniform Company
Address: 20 4th Street North
Architect: Long & Long Date: 1902

This three-story simple commercial brick building features window openings with stone sills and flat segmented arches and a flat projecting cornice with a dentil course.

154. Historic Name: George A. Dole Building
Common Name: Neaton Broussard and Associates/Larkspur/Geometric
Address: 118-122 4th Street North
Architect: Unknown Date: 1899

The two-story George A. Dole Building contains second story window areas framed by an arched arcade resting on brick piers. Each arch contains a keystone and an oculus window is placed above each pier. A corbelled cornice terminates in a brick parapet. Although the storefront has been altered, an original I beam is still in place.

This property was owned by Alexander M. Dole, a Canadian lumber baron who began investing in Minneapolis real estate in the 1850s. The Dole family owned several properties in the warehouse district and this building was constructed by Alexander M. Dole's son, George A. Dole.

155. Historic Name: Dole Building
Common Name: The New French Cafe
Address: 130 4th Street North
Architect: W. Muther/Charles A. Bergen Date: 1887, 1912

This two-story rectangular building of glazed white brick is largely a result of a 1912 expansion. The simple Commercial Style building features Chicago windows and a projecting cornice. The storefront has been altered.

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Fourth Street North -- South side from Hennepin Avenue to 3rd Avenue North

156. Historic Name: Robitshek Building
Common Name: 25 4th Street North
Address: 25 4th Street North
Architect: Long, Lamoreaux and Long Date: 1919

The Robitshek Building is a five-story Beaux Arts composition constructed with brick and stylized terra cotta. An egg and dart molding frames the first floor storefront while five defined columns with ornate capitals divide the upper stories into four bays. Paired windows in each bay are organized as a vertical element within a rounded arch and are further defined by recessed spandrels. The elaborate cornice consists of projecting modillions and terra cotta medallions.

157. Historic Name: Philip Resler & Son Building
Common Name: James A. Miller Company
Address: 27 4th Street North
Architect: J.E. Nason Date: 1913, 1920

The Resler Building is a straightforward curtain wall structure with an identical three bay addition to the 1st Avenue facade constructed in 1920. This Commercial Style five-story brick building features Chicago windows on the first and second floors and simple brackets supporting a flat projecting cornice.

158. Historic Name: Winston, Farrington & Company
Common Name: Textile Building
Address: 123 4th Street North
Architect: Long and Long Date: 1900

This impressive wholesale grocery warehouse for the Winston, Farrington, and Company is a five-story brick and terra cotta building designed in the Renaissance Revival Style. The first story of this tri-part facade contains pilasters constructed with striated brick and stylized capitals which divide the building into nine bays. The middle section features heavy corner bays containing single windows with flat segmented arches and keystones which flank the next three stories. The windows of the seven middle bays are paired and organized as vertical elements within a terra cotta molding. A secondary cornice separates the top story which is also organized with paired windows flanked by single window units. A flat projecting cornice with an ornamental Greek fret completes the building. A rear addition, identical to the design of the original buildings, was made in 1909 by Long, Lamoreaux & Long. This building retains total design integrity.

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159. Historic Name: Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Outbound Freight Depot
Common Name: Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Outbound Freight Depot
Address: 319 4th Street North
Architect: Unknown Date: ca.1885

Of the once numerous depots which lined the railroad tracks in the warehouse district, this building, the Chicago Great Western Freight Station and the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company Depot are the sole survivors. The Mpls and St. Louis Railway Outbound Freight Depot is a long rectangular building with both one- and two-story sections. The facades are organized by pilaster strips and rusticated stone provides the principal trim for the base, sills and lintels. A simple series of corbels completes the building.

Fifth Street North -- North side from 1st Avenue to 5th Avenue North

160. Historic Name: store/office
Common Name: Rosenthal Furniture Co.
Address: 22 5th Street North
Architect: Unknown Date: 1908

This two-story commercial building features a seven bay facade constructed of brick. The storefront has been altered and although the second story windows have been infilled, rusticated stone sills and flat segmented arches are still in place. The building is completed with a bracketed cornice.

161. Historic Name: Streeter Building
Common Name: Carlson Store Fixtures
Address: 26 5th Street North
Architect: Unknown Date: 1926

This three-story building was constructed with brick and reinforced concrete and built at a cost of \$40,000.00. The storefront has been altered and the upper stories covered with metal siding. It is noncontributing.

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162. Historic Name: Wyman Partridge & Company
Common Name: Wyman Building
Address: 110 5th Street North
Architect: Kees & Colburn

Date: 1916

This 12-story rectangular brick building was constructed in 1916 for the Wyman Partridge & Company, a large regional manufacturer and wholesaler of dry goods, whose headquarters was located at 400 1st Avenue North. It features a prominent Renaissance-inspired facade stating, "Wyman Partridge & Co." across the top of the building. An additional first floor entrance was added in 1934.

163. Historic Name: Booth Fisheries
Common Name: Minikahda Mini Storage
Address: 300 5th Street North
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1914

This seven-story building was designed for cold storage and retained its original use until 1987 when it was converted to storage space. The building features a symmetrical 3 part facade with Renaissance detailing. The lower section has a rusticated base with brick striations but the emphasis is placed on the tall middle section and prominent cornice which have stylized corner pavilions and raised brick panels which divide and decorate the facade. The building has several bullseye windows.

164. Historic Name: The Minneapolis Ford Plant
Common Name: Ford Center
Address: 420 5th Street North
Architect: Kees & Colburn

Date: 1913

The Minneapolis Ford Plant is a large, ten-story curtain wall building constructed with reinforced concrete, red pressed brick and terra cotta, and built at a cost of \$400,000. The exterior of the building expresses the structural system with pilasters, narrow spandrels, and large industrial windows. There is minimal decorative terra cotta trim at the top of the pilasters and cornice. This building retains total design integrity.

Ford had begun manufacturing automobiles in Minneapolis in 1912 in a converted warehouse at 66 South 3rd Street. Assembly at that location was not particularly efficient and this building was constructed to provide a moving assembly line for Model T cars and trucks. Nearly 600,000 Model Ts were manufactured here between 1915 and 1923 when Ford moved to larger facilities.

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The Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District is historically significant as an area of early commercial growth during the development of the City of Minneapolis and as the city's warehouse and wholesaling district which expanded during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when Minneapolis became a major distribution and jobbing center for the upper Midwest. The Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District is architecturally significant for its remarkably intact concentration of commercial buildings designed by the city's leading architects in styles which evolved from the Italianate Style of the 1860s to the curtain wall skyscrapers of the early 20th century. The district continues to play a role in the economic growth of Minneapolis with shops, restaurants, offices and residential units being developed along side long-established commercial and industrial businesses.

The Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District developed initially as a result of its proximity to nearby St. Anthony Falls. The waterpower was first harnessed in 1823 for saw and grist mills by soldiers from the Fort Snelling garrison. By 1855, the same year the "Town of Minneapolis" was founded, sawmill production had reached 100,000 board feet a day and by 1869 12 sawmills were in operation. During the 1860s, flour mills began to replace sawmills as the principal industry using the waterfall's power. By 1880, 27 Minneapolis mills were producing over 2 million barrels of flour annually and Minneapolis became the nation's largest flour center, a position it held until 1930.

The city's first commercial center was located at Bridge Square, at the intersection of Hennepin and Nicollet Avenues, just east of the proposed historic district. This adjacent section of the warehouse district became a commercial auxiliary to the downtown area, and served the needs of the growing business district. By 1860, North First Street included a bank, a hotel, several retail establishments and taverns.² These buildings were generally frame structures and during the next 20 years more hotels, stores and taverns were built as well as livery stables, blacksmith shops and carriage works. Surviving structures from this early period include the Pacific Block (89) built ca.1865 at 224 Washington Avenue North, The Anthony Kelly & Company (110) wholesale grocery built in 1877 at 125-129 Washington Avenue North, and the Lowry-Morrison Block (87) built in 1879 at 200-204 Washington Avenue North.

1. Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board, St. Anthony Falls Rediscovered (Minneapolis: 1980), P.10.

2. Ibid., p. 15

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During this time, the area of North 1st Street beyond 3rd Avenue North, known as Upper North 1st Street, was too far from the commercial district to attract retail trade and developed into a residential district for some of Minneapolis' leading citizens. Daniel Bassett, an exchange broker, John L. Pomeroy, a lumberman and R.J. Mendenhall, a banker, all lived here until lumber interests had moved north and south along the river bank sending the residents in search of cleaner and quieter havens.³

This area was critically impacted in 1867 by an event which would shape all future development in the warehouse district; the St. Paul and Pacific Railway completed a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, linking 3rd Avenue North with the east side. This bridge, which logically crossed the river at Nicollet Island, gave Minneapolis its first direct rail communication with the outside business world and from that point on rail yards and tracks determined the location of industry in the warehouse district.

By the early 1880s, the Northern Pacific Railroad was opening up the Dakotas for settlement and:

the position of the Twin Cities as the hub of a rapidly expanding rail network led naturally to its becoming a center for the manufacture and distribution of agricultural implements. Immigrants followed the rail lines west into the newly opened territories, creating a demand not only for a greater number of agricultural implements but also for new agricultural techniques and new products --steel plows to break the tough prairie soil, mechanized harvesting machinery, and new sources of power to operate these machines.⁴

National manufacturers of farm machinery began to seek warehouse space in Minneapolis and available sites along 3rd and 4th Avenues North adjacent to the railroad tracks were quickly depleted. Numerous warehouses were built in this area which became known as "Implement Row". The area began at 5th Street and 3rd Avenue North and extended along 3rd Avenue to 1st Street and eventually expanded west along spur tracks to 7th Avenue. "Implement Row" was served by the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company Depot (41) which was built in 1880 at 56 4th Avenue North. During this period:

3. Ibid., p. 15

4. Society for Industrial Archeology, A guide to the Industrial Archeology of the Twin Cities (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1983), p. 89.

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the men who sold the new agricultural equipment were likely to be retail hardware dealers who selected machinery displayed in distributors warehouses in major urban centers. An implement dealer might travel from the Dakotas or Montana on the Northern Pacific Railroad to Minneapolis, stay overnight at Hotel Brunswick ("the best \$2.00 per day house in the city"), and in one day make his selection of a year's agricultural implements from the dozens of warehouses in the L-shaped "Implement Row".⁵

Surviving implement warehouses from this period include the Lindsay Brothers Warehouse (1895) at 400 1st Street North (54); the Champion Building (1896) at 428 1st Street North (56); the Itasca "A" and "B" Warehouses (1886) at 702-708 1st Street North (64); and the Moline, Milburn and Stoddard Company building (1886) at 256 3rd Avenue North (33). Later implement warehouse construction included such notable buildings as the Dean & Company (1902) at 410 Washington Avenue North (92); the Minnesota Moline Plow Company (1901) at 401 3rd Street North (146); the Parlin and Orendorff Plow Company (1910) at 607 Washington Avenue North (124); and the Deere-Webber Co. (1902) at 800 Washington Avenue North (103). The most prominent implement companies which maintained facilities in the warehouse district include the Lindsay Brothers Company which became the largest independent farm implement wholesaler in the United States, the International Harvester Company of America who remained the largest producer of harvesting machines in the United States until the 1920s and the Deer Webber Company, a branch of the John Deere Company, which ultimately became the largest of the many implement companies serving the Midwest. The Twin Cities dominated the agricultural implement industry and:

served as the distributing center for agricultural implements and other manufactured products sold as far west as Montana, Idaho, and western Canada. By 1907 500,000 carloads a year were being shipped from the Twin Cities, 300,000 of which was classified as jobbing (distributing or wholesaling) business. By 1908 Minneapolis could boast that it was the largest distributing point in the world for agricultural implements. By 1915 the manufacture and distribution of farm equipment had succeeded the flour and grain trade as the biggest business in Minneapolis in dollar volume.⁶

5. Ibid., p. 89

6. Ibid., p. 90.

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The 1880s had also changed the complexion of the oldest section of the warehouse district which served the commercial needs of the downtown business community. Most of the earlier frame structures were replaced by brick buildings, typically 3 stories tall, although they continued to be used as stores, livery stables, blacksmith shops, hotels and taverns. However, as the Minneapolis business district moved further east, this area lost its commercial prominence and began to serve the workingmen of the warehouse district rather than the travelers and businessmen of previous years and by the turn of the century the area was becoming increasingly industrialized. Hotels dominate the surviving buildings of the 1880s in this area and include the Market Hotel (1888, No.46), the Foster House (1882, No.47), the Chicago House (1884, No.48), the American House (1884, No.72), the Hennepin Hotel (1888, No.51), and the Britannia Hotel (ca.1885, No.73), all located on 1st Street North.

By this time it was clear that conditions had been developing for Minneapolis to become a major wholesale center. "It was inevitable that the receiving market for grain and other farm products of the northwest should become in time the principal distributing market for the goods for which these products were to be exchanged. As the greatest grain market of the west Minneapolis was bound to become a jobbing city as well."⁸ The first wholesaling in Minneapolis was actually a result of the panic of 1857 which forced eastern markets to tighten credit with remote areas of the northwest. But some Minneapolis retailers managed to carry a large stock of goods and they extended credit to country storekeepers when their wholesaling sources had been eliminated. As a result, a number of general merchants began doing both a wholesale and retail business, but it was not until after the war that any exclusive jobbing business was found in Minneapolis. George L. Dale, President of the Jobbers' Association stated at a banquet held at the West Hotel in 1885 that:

A stranger visiting this city is so overwhelmed with the magnitude of the vast manufacturing interests of lumber, flour, etc., and the immense wheat traffic which has made this the largest wheat

7. Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board, St. Anthony Falls Rediscovered, p. 16.

8. Horace B. Hudson, A Half Century of Minneapolis (Minneapolis: The Hudson publishing Co., 1908), p. 426.

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market in the country outside of New York, that other large interests are dwarfed and lost sight of for the moment. Very few people are aware of the extent of the growth of the jobbing trade of Minneapolis; and its progress has been so quiet and unostentatious, that we who are engaged in it have not realized its magnitude. In 1868 there was but one wholesale house in the city, when the grocery house of Anthony Kelly & Co. established an exclusive jobbing business. In 1870 there were but three wholesale houses, with a business amounting to but \$1,000,000. In 1876 it had reached upwards of \$5,000,000 but there were then many important branches of trade entirely unrepresented....In 1878 the sales had risen to \$10,486,000.⁹

Wholesalers were naturally attracted to the area northwest of the business district where land values were relatively low and railroad lines nearby. Many wholesalers began modest business in the area of Washington Avenue North with the leading lines in 1878 consisting of (1) groceries, fruit and cigars, (2) dry goods, notions and clothing and (3) produce and commission. Many of these small businesses merged and expanded and would move several times within the warehouse district in order to acquire larger facilities. Such was the case with the North Star Boot and Shoe Company, the George Newell Company and the Wyman, Partridge & Company, each of whom had been located on Washington Avenue North only to ultimately move to massive warehouse buildings along 1st Avenue North. This rapid growth is reflected in the wholesale statistics when in "1880 the wholesale trade was estimated at about \$24,000,000; in 1890, at \$135,000,000; in 1900, about \$200,000,000; and in 1907 about \$280,000,000."¹⁰ The leading wholesale lines at the time were groceries, fruits and produce, agricultural implements, machinery, hardware and dry goods. In addition to the substantial business involving agricultural implements, by 1916 Minneapolis claimed to be one of the 2 or 3 largest fruit distributing centers in the country.

Wholesale trade had developed in the 1860s in St. Paul, a full decade earlier than in Minneapolis and even in 1880 jobbing in St. Paul far outstripped Minneapolis. Yet, as Minneapolis became the chief market for the grain of the northwest, by 1890 St. Paul was overtaken in the amount of business done. During this period the wholesale trade of St. Paul had doubled while that of Minneapolis increased over 4 times. Minneapolis would ultimately hold a considerable lead and claimed the distinction of a billion dollar market since 1919. Together the Twin Cities:

9. Minneapolis Business Souvenir (Minneapolis: Bachellor and Furbush, Steam Printers, 1885), p.2.

10. Hudson, A Half Century of Minneapolis, p. 434.

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have long been an important wholesale center serving the central-northwestern states. Before 1870 the jobbing industry had not been large in either city. The population of Minnesota was less than half a million, and that of the Dakotas and Montana, was very small. Manufactured products had been supplied largely by Chicago and St. Louis wholesalers. After 1870 the population and commerce expanded rapidly in the Northwest. The trade of St. Louis wholesalers in the area declined with the completion of the first railroad from the East to the Mississippi. This event had established Chicago as the principal source of manufactured goods in the area, but by the turn of the century the position of Twin City wholesalers had become firmly established.Since 1900 the Twin Cities have been the center of wholesale distribution for the area comprised of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, a large part of eastern Montana, northern Iowa, and western Wisconsin.

The warehouse district continued to grow and eventually expanded north of Hennepin Avenue from the river to 6th Street and along Washington Avenue and the adjacent side streets with rows of massive warehouses constructed after the turn of the century. By 1920 there were approximately 300 warehouse businesses in Minneapolis.

The physical and architectural character of the warehouse district, complete with steel truss bridges and cobblestone streets, has remained remarkably unchanged since the early 20th century. Many of the buildings were designed by the city's most talented and successful architects whose work is often scarcely represented in other parts of the city. Every major architectural style was employed from the Italianate, Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque to numerous classically inspired revivals and the curtain wall Commercial Styles. Structurally, the heavy timbered mill and semi-mill construction eventually gave way to structural steel and innovative designs in reinforced concrete. For these reasons the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District is a showcase of commercial architecture in the Midwest. The following are among the notable architects who designed buildings in the warehouse district.

11. Roland S. Vaile and Alvin L. Nordstrom, Public Merchandise Warehousing in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1932), p. 13-14.

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Charles E. Bell (1858-1932) was educated in Philadelphia and worked as a carpenter for 7 years before moving to the Midwest where he practiced with a succession of partners. Together with John H. Kent, Bell designed the Montana State Capitol; he was also responsible for the South Dakota Capitol as well as numerous county courthouses in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. His buildings are usually designed in the Beaux Arts or Renaissance Revival Styles. Bell designed the Brin Glass Company building in the Warehouse District in 1919, his last known work.

George Emile Bertrand (1859-1931) and Arthur Bishop Chamberlin (1865-1933) formed a successful partnership in 1897 which resulted in numerous classically-inspired residential and commercial buildings. Bertrand studied architecture in Boston and Minneapolis and wrote various articles on classical architecture which were published in The Western Architect. Chamberlin was born in Ohio and moved to Minneapolis where he received his architectural education. Their Minneapolis designs include The Northwestern Knitting Company (1906), the Minneapolis Athletic Club (1912) and the Physicians and Surgeons Building (1910/1915). Bertrand and Chamberlin designed 9 buildings in the Warehouse District including the Dean & Company warehouse (1902), the Northwestern Glass Company buildings (1912/1918) and the Parlin and Orendorff Plow Company (1910).

Christopher Adam Boehme (1865-1916) was educated at the University of Minnesota and worked with Warren B. Dunnell for 14 years before forming a partnership with Victor Cordella (1872-1937) which lasted from 1903-11. Cordella was born in Poland and studied at the Royal Academy of Art in Krakow before coming to the United States in 1890 where he worked with Cass Gilbert. Boehme and Cordella's most famous design was the Svan Turnblad residence (now The American Swedish Institute, 1903). The firm designed three buildings in the Warehouse District including the P.F. Laum & Sons building (1903). Boehme individually designed six additional buildings which included several for the Gluek Brewing Company as well as the Maytag Company Building (1916).

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Cass Gilbert (1859-1934) was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and worked for the prestigious New York firm of McKim, Mead and White before returning to St. Paul in 1883. He practiced architecture in St. Paul with another M.I.T. student, James Knox Taylor, until 1891 and maintained a St. Paul office until 1910 when he moved his entire practice to New York City. He is Minnesota's best known architect and one of his most widely acclaimed designs was the Minnesota State Capitol (1895-1905). Gilbert extensively remodeled the Realty Company Warehouse in the Warehouse District in 1902 and 1906.

Warren H. Hayes (1849-1899) graduated from Cornell University in 1871 and practiced architecture in New York for ten years before moving to Minneapolis in 1881. He had specialized in church design on the east coast and designed the First Congregation Church (1886) and the Wesley United Methodist Church (1890) in Minneapolis. His buildings in the Warehouse District include the Lyman-Eliehl Drug Company (1892) and the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company (1895).

Edwin Hawley Hewitt (1874-1939) and Edwin H. Brown (1875-1930) formed a highly successful partnership which was organized in 1911 and lasted until Brown's death in 1930. Edwin Hewitt was educated at the University of Minnesota, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the L'Ecole des Beaux Arts. Brown studied at Harvard and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Together they designed various buildings in Minneapolis including the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church (1914), St. Mark's Episcopal Church (1908-11), the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company (1934) and the Metropolitan National Bank building (1906). Hewitt and Brown designed 3 buildings in the warehouse district, the Gurley Candy Company factory (1915), the Northern Bag Company (1920), and the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company (1910).

Harry Wild Jones (1859-1935) was born in Michigan and received his architectural education at Brown University and M.I.T. In 1883 he worked as a draftsman for Henry Hobson Richardson before coming to Minneapolis. Jones was employed by William Channing Whitney and James C. Plant for two years before he opened his own office in 1885. He also served as a Professor at the University of Minnesota and as President of the Minnesota Chapter of the AIA. His Minneapolis designs include the Lakewood Cemetery Chapel (1908), the Minnetonka Yacht Club (razed) and West High School (razed). He also designed churches in China, India and Burma. Jones designed two of the best known buildings in the Warehouse District, the Lindsay Brothers Warehouse (1895) and the Butler Brothers Building (1906).

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Frederick G. Kees (1852-1927) and Serenus Milo Colburn (1871-1927) formed a highly successful partnership (1900-1921) responsible for some of the best known commercial buildings in Minneapolis. Kees was born in Baltimore and served an apprenticeship in the offices of E.C. Lind from 1865-1878 before moving to Minneapolis. He worked briefly for LeRoy Buffington and eventually formed the well known partnership of Long and Kees (1884-1898), for which Kees was the principal designer. He also pursued various business interests and was President of the Western Architectural Publishing Co. and Auto Gas Regulating Co. Serenus Colburn came to Minneapolis from Connecticut at the age of 25 and was employed as an apprentice to James C. Plant from 1886-1891. He eventually became William Channing Whitney's head draftsman in the 1890s. Together Kees and Colburn designed such well known buildings in Minneapolis as the Advance Thresher Building (1900), the Emerson Newton Plow Co. (1904) and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (1910), considered to be the best commercial/industrial building designed in the city. They designed four buildings in the Warehouse District, the Deere Webber Company (1902), the Stearn Building (1904), the Minneapolis Ford Plant (1913) and the Wyman Partridge and Company (1916).

The firm of Long and Kees and their successors dominate the warehouse district with a total of 18 buildings. Franklin Bidwell Long (1842-1912), considered the city's first example of a businessman architect, was born in New York and later moved to Chicago in 1859 where he worked for several firms before coming to Minneapolis in 1868. He worked independently and with a number of partners before forming a partnership when Frederick Kees in 1883. Their impressive Minneapolis designs, usually in the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival Style, include the Lumber Exchange Building (1885), the Masonic Temple (1885), the Minneapolis Public Library (1886, razed), the Minneapolis City Hall and Hennepin County Courthouse (1888) and the Flour Exchange Building (1892). The partnership dissolved in 1898. Franklin Long's son Louis L. Long (1870-1925) had joined the firm and the partnership was then known as Long and Long until 1909 when Lowell A. Lamoreaux (1861-1922), a long time associate, was made a full partner. The firm remained Long, Lamoreaux and

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Long until 1920 when Olaf Thorshov (1882-1928) became a partner and it became Long, Lamoreaux and Thorshov. The partnership then became Long and Thorshov from 1922 to 1950. The firm holds the distinction of being the second oldest architectural firm in duration in the State of Minnesota. The varied designs by this firm in the warehouse district include such notable buildings as the Champion Building (1896), the Kingman Building (1886), the Wyman, Partridge and Company (1896), the Furtex Building (1909), the Winston, Farrington and Company (1900), the Robitshek Building (1919), the Bradshaw Brothers Building (1925) and the LaVoris Chemical Company (1922).

Gottlieb Magney (1884-19--?) and Wilbur H. Tusler (1891-1985) formed a partnership in 1917 which produced one of Minneapolis' most famous buildings, the Foshay Tower (1929) which was the City's tallest building until 1972. They also designed the Minneapolis Post Office (1931-33) and several Minneapolis hospitals. They designed the S.T. McKnight Co. building in 1925 in the warehouse district.

Charles S. Sedgwick (1856-1922) was born in New York and worked for Issac G. Perry in Binghamton for 12 years as an apprentice, foreman, and draftsman. He moved to Minneapolis in 1884 where he began a large practice which consisted mainly of residential work. In 1900 he published a number of plan books with Glenn L. Saxton for small homes, churches and store buildings. His Minneapolis designs include the George Baird house (ca.1885), the Andrew Presbyterian Church (1890), the McKnight Newell house (1888), and the Westminster Presbyterian Church (1896-98). Sedgwick design the Commercial Building (1902) in the warehouse district.

Edward S. Stebbins (1854-1934) studied at M.I.T. and worked for McKim, Mead and White before coming to Minneapolis in 1877. He was the first product of a collegiate architectural education to practice in Minneapolis and was best known as a designer of schools, churches and public buildings. Stebbins was the official architect for the Board of Education. His designs in the warehouse district include two stores on Washington Avenue (1890 and 1892) and a warehouse at 128 North 3rd Street (1890).

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Carl F. Struck (1842-1912) was born in Norway and educated in Oslo and Copenhagen before emigrating to the United States in 1865. He supervised the construction of various buildings in Brooklyn, Cleveland and Chicago and ultimately settled in Minneapolis in 1881. The majority of his important commissions were for Scandinavian fraternal buildings and churches. His Minneapolis designs include Dania Hall (1886) and the Pracna Building (1890). Struck designed the Chicago House (1884) in the warehouse district.

Claude Allen Porter Turner (1869-1955) graduated from Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 1890 with an engineering degree. He worked for a number of bridge construction companies as a civil and structural engineer before coming to Minneapolis in 1897. He was employed by the American Bridge Company for a period of time but began his own business in 1901 as a designer, engineer and contractor for concrete work. He eventually opened offices in New York, Chicago and Winnipeg. Turner was a forerunner in the development of reinforced concrete and eventually patented over 30 processes for various forms of reinforcement and types of centering for reinforced concrete construction. In 1898 he used the slab system supported by girders spanning columns but by 1903 concluded he could delete the beam and thus may have invented the concept of the first flat slab on mushroom columns. By 1913 the process was used in over 1,000 buildings throughout the world. The process reduced unuseable space as well as construction time and materials. Turner initiated one of the most efficient forms of construction in reinforced concrete and won enduring acclaim from the engineering community. C.A.P. Turner's four buildings in the warehouse district include the Wisconsin Central Freight Station (1907), the Green and DeLaittre Company (1908), the Produce Exchange Building (1912), and the Great Northern Warehouse (1919-21).

William Channing Whitney (1851-1945) graduated from Massachusetts State College in 1872 and moved to Minneapolis three years later in 1875. He is best known for palatial residential works in reserved classical styles. His designs in the warehouse district include the Baker Importing Co. (1884), the Minneapolis Iron Store (1896-97) and a warehouse building at 322 1st Avenue North (1903).

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The 1920s brought a long period of decline to the warehouse district as a result of changes in wholesaling and transportation and general economic conditions. By 1932 it was noted that:

during the past ten years important changes have occurred in wholesale distribution in the Twin Cities. There has been, for example, a gradual but steady decrease in the number of large wholesale firms in the grocery, dry-goods, drug and hardware fields as a direct result of near failure or consolidation of individual concerns. In the grocery field the tendency has been toward smaller trade areas. The main causes of these changes have been the growing importance of chain stores, the increasing sales of mail-order houses, the tendency of large manufacturers to establish their own branches, the increasing cost of transportation, and the development of the motor truck with the attendant decentralization of wholesaling.¹²

Once the railroad began to lose importance many wholesalers found it more profitable to build simple one story warehouses in suburban areas rather than maintain multi-story structures in the City where they had been previously located close to rail transportation. Wholesaling had also been affected in the early 1920s when preferential freight rates on finished flour were eliminated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a result, it became less expensive to ship wheat by water to Buffalo, New York rather than finish it in Minneapolis before shipment. Changes in the farm machinery industry and the eventual collapse of American agriculture in the 1920s and 1930s were also important factors in the decline of the implement business. "In 1900 there were 25 machinery companies headquartered in the district, by 1930 only five remained."¹³ The Great Depression brought further decline to the Warehouse district as well.

During this period of economic stagnation many buildings fell vacant and into disrepair while other property owners retained their businesses but neglected to maintain their buildings. For these reasons and because the warehouse district remained some distance from the centers of development in the city, a remarkable number of buildings have been preserved intact. The first project to focus attention on the revitalization potential of the warehouse district was the 1973 renovation of the Butler Brothers Building into shops, restaurants and offices. Since then various projects have created studios, residential units and numerous commercial enterprises.

12. Vaile, Public Merchandise Warehousing in the Twin Cities, p. 18.

13. Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board, St. Anthony Falls Rediscovered, p. 17.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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UTM References (continued)

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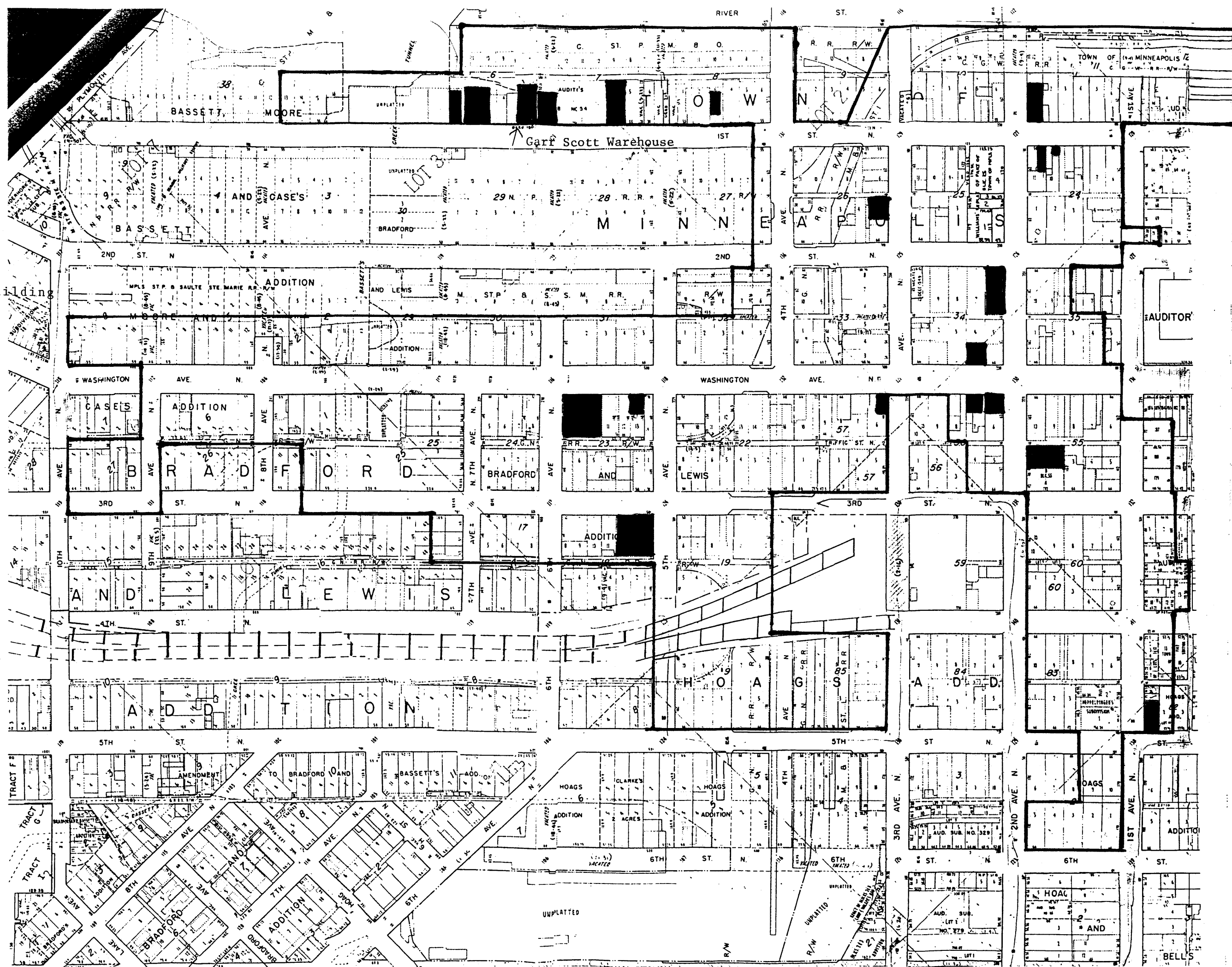


Non-contributing building

Minneapolis Warehouse
Historic District, 1989

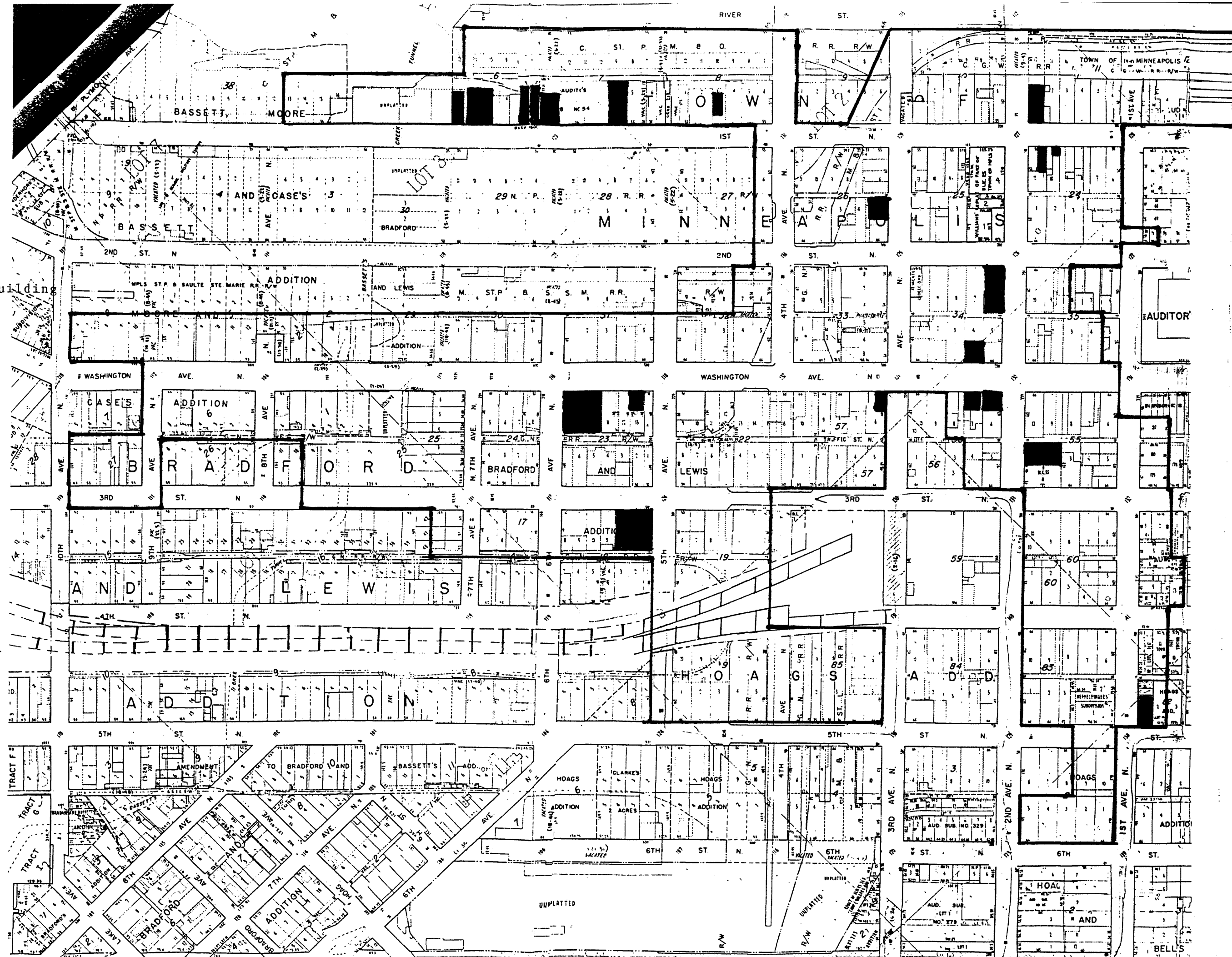
Hennepin County, MN

Garr, Scott & Company
Implement Warehouse
(S.G. Cooke Company)
614 N. 1st St.,
Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.,
Minnesota



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Minneapolis Warehouse
Historic District, 1989
Hennepin County, MN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Hennepin

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/22/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001937

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/6/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/6/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

7

November 3, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull,
Keeper National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Mail Stop 2280, Suite NC 400
Washington, DC 20240

AD
89-1937

Dear Ms. Shull:

RE: Garr, Scott & Company Implement Warehouse (S.G. Cooke Company)
614 N. 1st Street., Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District, Hennepin
County, Minnesota #89001937, See page 7:24 of National Register Form

Please refer to the enclosed memorandum and photograph which document why the classification of the above property should be changed from non-contributing to contributing.

It is my opinion that the Garr, Scott & Company Implement Warehouse (referred to as the S.G. Cooke Company in the nomination) is a contributing building in the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District.

If you or your staff have any questions about the material, please contact Susan Roth, National Register Historian, at the address below or at 651/296-5434 or susan.roth@mnhs.org.

Sincerely,

Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Office
Minnesota Historical Society

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Hennepin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/23/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001937

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Attached

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

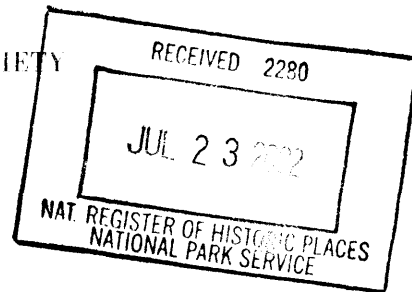
TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



July 18, 2002

Ms. Carol Shull,
Keeper National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Mail Stop 2280, Suite NC 400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

RE: Streeter Building, 431 1st Ave. N. (formerly 26 N. 5th St.) Minneapolis Warehouse
Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota #89001937, See page 7:60 of
National Register Form

Please refer to the enclosed memorandum and photograph which document why the classification of the above property should be changed from non-contributing to contributing. It is my opinion that the Streeter Building is a contributing building in the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District.

If you or your staff have any questions about the material, please contact Susan Roth, National Register Historian, at the address below or at 651/296-5434 or susan.roth@mnhs.org.

Sincerely,

Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Office
Minnesota Historical Society